

ARMY

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NAVY

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FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLVIII, NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 2494.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911.

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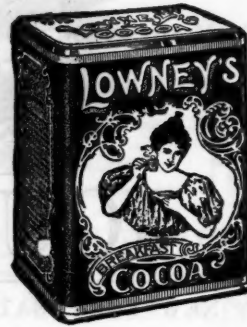
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This newspaper is owned and published by W. O. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. O. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

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LIMITATIONS OF ARBITRATION.

Rear Admiral Mahan, U.S.N., and the New York Times have been in a controversy as to whether President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt differ as to the scope of arbitration. It will be recalled that Colonel Roosevelt, in his Decoration Day address, said that there are some matters which the United States would never consent to submit to arbitration, such as the Monroe Doctrine and the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics. The Times expressed the belief that Mr. Taft's suggestion that arbitration might include questions of "national honor" places him in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt. Admiral Mahan wrote to the Times that it did an injustice to Colonel Roosevelt. In the "national honor" speech of the President, from which the Times quoted, Admiral Mahan found that fully two-thirds of the language was devoted to the justification of military preparations, especially the Panama fortifications. "The discussion of needed military preparations does not sound very well at a peace meeting," said Mr. Taft, "but the trouble about a peace meeting is that it seems to me to be just one-half of the picture, and I want to introduce the whole picture. * * * The trouble is that nations are quite as likely as men to violate their obligations under great stress like that of war." Then Admiral Mahan says: "It is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Taft's Administration favors a strong Navy, maintained in force by the provision of two new battleships annually."

It might conduce to a clearer understanding of the scope of arbitration on the part of the Times if it would seek to determine in what way the policy of maintaining the Monroe Doctrine could be submitted to arbitration. This, luckily, is a subject which completely and decisively illustrates the folly of carrying all the eggs of peace in the one basket of arbitration. The Doctrine expressly prohibits all European Powers from encroaching upon Central American and South American republics. The principal parties to arbitration, outside the United States, would be for years, if not for generations, the very Powers which we warn against trespassing upon our southern neighbors. Is it likely that this country would submit a policy to the arbitration of nations that might hold it to be a national duty to nullify that policy? To submit the Monroe Doctrine to the arbitration of the Powers of Europe would be like submitting the question of Asiatic immigration to the United States to the arbitration of China and Japan. Will the New York Times contend for a moment that, if Germany, France or Great Britain should take possession of Chili or Brazil, and announce its annexation, the question of its right to do so would be submitted by the United States to the arbitral judgment of the other European Powers, which even at that time might be licking their own chops in anticipation of a territorial meal off another southern republic. We have enough confidence in the spirit of the American people to believe that any administration that would suggest such a compromise of pusillanimity would collapse before the blast of public indignation. If we wish to understand what arbitration is capable of the line should be sharply drawn between questions that involve only two nations and questions that affect the relation of the United States to the world at large. Of the former class was the claim of Great Britain before 1812 of the right to search our ships. This was a question between the two nations, though not so susceptible to arbitration as was our dispute with England over the Alabama claims following the Civil War. But the Monroe Doctrine affects the attitude of the United States toward all the Powers of Europe, as does the claim of the United States to

fortify the Panama Canal. For any or all other nations to deny us the right to fortify would be to say that we must obtain the consent of the nations of Europe before we may decide upon the proper measures to be taken to defend our own property from attack. There is a certain nebulosity about such phrases as "national honor" which it would be well to get rid of at as early a date as possible. There are many who will believe that, when President Taft declared at the peace meeting last December in his now celebrated speech that this country should fortify the canal, he placed outside the meaning of the words, "national honor," questions that affect the interests of the United States as against the supposed interests of the probable arbitrators. When this idea is clearly grasped the limitations of arbitration will be seen in the right perspective.

A churchman eminently qualified to speak intelligently on the subject of war is Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago. He rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general, U.S. Volunteers, in the Civil War, after serving as a chaplain and line officer. In 1862 he was chaplain of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry, and in 1864 he was lieutenant colonel in the 40th Wisconsin. In January, 1865, he was promoted to colonel of the 49th Wisconsin, retiring with a brigadier general's brevet. In his old age and in this day, when there is so much peace talk, one would expect this distinguished prelate to look with stern reproval upon military preparations, if there is anything in the idea that high religious devotion is incompatible with promotion of the military spirit. But Bishop Fallows is a living, eloquent contradiction of that absurd theory. As one who has looked into belching batteries and smelt for months the smoke of battle, he finds in military preparedness the means by which war is to be averted. Speaking to the George D. Eggleston Post, G.A.R., at Appleton, Wis., on Decoration Day, he referred to the inevitableness of war and the wisdom of national preparation. After dwelling upon the probable necessity of falling back upon a volunteer army in case of war, Bishop Fallows said: "We must not be taken unawares as we were at the beginning of our civil conflict, both as regards officers and men. More than nine-tenths of the officers had never drawn a sword or drilled a company of men. More than nine-tenths of the Volunteer soldiers had never handled a gun. It is the transcendent miracle of history that the nation was saved in these conditions. But think of the tens of thousands of brave boys who lost their lives through the military ignorance of their officers and through disease which nobody knew how to master. At the outset of the Spanish-American War we were deplorably unprepared. We must now be prepared for any emergency. One man at least in forty in our great country should know enough of military matters such as our National Guard can furnish to meet our possible future needs. I affirm again what I have said before, that thus there ought to be in training stretching over a period of years a million of men enrolled in the National Guard ranks. And again I unhesitatingly affirm this all in the interests of peace."

An amendment to the Military Law of New York which appears in the bill introduced in Albany by Senator McManus is, we believe, a limitation upon a commanding officer of a military organization that is new to National Guard legislation. It provides that Section 85, dealing with the removal of a commissioned officer, shall hereafter carry this language: "Any commanding officer who requests, demands, or otherwise attempts to secure the resignation of any officer under his command, except by preferring charges in the manner prescribed by law, shall be dismissed from the Service." It would be interesting to know whether this bill has an experienced military officer behind it as a sponsor. The words "otherwise attempts" are very broad in their possible construction, and might be interpreted even to prevent a commanding officer from suggesting to an incompetent officer that the good of the Service would be subserved if he should resign. While it may be true that a C.O. has now and then used the privilege of demanding a resignation to exercise a kind of petty tyranny over a subordinate, it has also often happened that more than one obstinate incompetent has been spared the humiliation of being forced out by the preferring of charges and that the organization avoided the scandal which is attached more or less to such procedure. It is not so long ago that a high officer of one of the Services was induced to resign and save himself and the Service from a distressing exposure through the pressure brought to bear upon him by his subordinates. A similar situation arose recently in a New York city regiment and was solved by the colonel's demanding the officer's resignation, thus preventing a public airing of the obnoxious case that would have benefited no one. The matter of expense is one not lightly to be passed over. If formal charges had to be preferred in numerous instances where now a hint from the C.O. is sufficient, the state would be put to much needless expense. To assemble a court, take testimony, etc., is often a proceeding which entails costs far out of proportion to the advantages derived.

Taking the latest edition of Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics (1903) as authority, we find that the ratio of violent deaths per million inhabitants is as follows,

taking the lowest first: Russia, 220; Spain, 280; Italy, 326; Belgium, 430; Austria proper, 450; France, 540; Germany, 570; Denmark, 578; United Kingdom, 590; Sweden, 602; United States, 620; Switzerland, 713; Norway, 753; average for Europe, 410; average for all countries named, 450. It will be observed that the number for the United States is fifty per cent. greater than the European average, and nearly three times that of Russia, more than twice that of Spain and nearly double that of Italy.

An effort is being made in some quarters to create the impression that because Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, is such an ardent advocate of national reserve he is opposed to the Militia Pay bill or any legislation that will develop the Organized Militia. Positive assertions to this effect have been published, despite the fact that General Wood is on record in hearings before the House Committee and in numerous public addresses in the support of Federal pay for the Militia. In the opinion of the Chief of Staff the Militia Pay bill and the proposed provision for regular reserves are parts of equal importance of a comprehensive system of national defense which should be provided for by Congress. As shown in his hearings, General Wood thinks that the fact that it is necessary to depend upon raw recruits to bring the Regular Army up to war strength is an element of weakness, and he is anxious that the Government should have at its disposal in the event of war a large force of reserves who have had training either in the Army or the Militia. The maintenance of a force of reserves would not dispense with the necessity of increasing the efficiency of Organized Militia. General Wood not only insists that the National Guard should draw pay from the Federal Government, but is of the opinion that more officers should be provided for instructors of the National Guard than was added to the personnel of the Army by the recent legislation. He is an ardent advocate of anything that will increase the efficiency of the Militia as well as the maintenance of reserves.

The prospective vacancies in Field Artillery this fall are attracting the attention of young men ambitious to qualify for commissions in the Army. A number of graduates from the Naval Academy are making inquiry as to the conditions with which they will have to comply to secure commissions as second lieutenants in the Field Artillery. It will not be necessary for Naval Academy graduates to take a mental examination. All that will be required of them is to pass the physical examination and take the riding test. Just at present there is an excellent prospect for promotion in the Field Artillery, where nineteen vacancies were created by the personnel legislation of the last session of Congress. Ten of these vacancies will be filled this year, which, with two that are detailed to the Ordnance Department, brings the authorized number of second lieutenants up to eighty. There are now only forty-four second lieutenants in this arm of the Service and the Field Artillery must be brought up to its authorized strength by appointments from West Point enlisted men and civilians. According to present prospects not over seven or eight West Point graduates will be allotted to the Field Artillery, which leaves more to be appointed from the enlisted personnel and civil life than heretofore in years. Naval Academy graduates will come into the Field Artillery as civilians.

Explaining the position of the Filipinos with reference to the resolution introduced in Congress providing for the neutralization of the Philippines, Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines, says: "The Filipinos are unwilling to bear the burden of any foreign control, whether this control be exercised by a single nation or by a combination of nations. What they want is to be self-governing and independent, as they are entitled to be. They also want to have their independence guaranteed by the neutralization of the islands as the independence of Switzerland is guaranteed. In other words, the Filipinos are not only not opposed to the neutralization of the Philippines, but on the contrary they most urgently desire it, provided such neutralization will not deprive them of their independence, but will guarantee it." Something more than a guarantee of independence is required and that is a guarantee of the peaceful conduct of internal government in the interest of all the varied tribes occupying the Philippine archipelago. This the United States is now giving them. What does Mr. Quezon propose to substitute for this which will accomplish the desired purpose?

A remarkable improvement in the marksmanship of the Navy is shown in the complete report received at the Navy Department of the shooting with 12-inch guns. Twice as many hits were made in the last target practice with the large guns as in the score of last year, according to the compilation made by Comdr. L. C. Palmer, director of target practice. Not only is this phenomenal improvement in accuracy of fire shown, but the same advancement in the rapidity of fire. Rapidity was not in the least sacrificed in order to make hits. This record is all the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration that smaller targets were used this year than in previous target practice. The targets used this year were 30 feet by 60, as compared with 30 by 100 feet of last year.

The Scientific American of June 3 has an article entitled, "Hitting the Target at Seven Miles: Battle Practice in the U.S. Navy." It has illustrations showing the towing of the targets by the South Carolina, a salvo of 12-inch guns from the North Dakota, the man at the 7-inch gun, lowering the net on a target after it had been riddled by shells and an observation party plotting the shots. The Scientific American closes its article with this statement: "It is probable that no other nation is carrying on target practice at such extreme ranges as the United States. It is known that the British navy rarely does any shooting beyond the 7,500-yard range, this being the extreme range at which good shooting can be done in the hazy atmosphere of the North Sea; and it is for the North Sea battle that Great Britain is holding herself prepared. The Scientific American is often asked to compare target practice results in our Navy with those of the foreign fleets. This, because of the difference in the ranges and in the weather conditions, it is difficult to do; but, in view of the fact that our battle practice is done in rough weather, and at ranges of from 9,000 to 13,000 yards, and that under these adverse conditions so high a percentage of hits is obtained, it is safe to say that the United States gunners stand at least abreast of those of any other navy. In estimating the importance of the new standard of efficiency in long range gunnery, we must remember that our new .50-caliber 12-inch gun will penetrate the armor of most battleships, even at great distances; and the new 14-inch gun will penetrate any armor at any range at which the hulls of the ships are visible."

Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, of the British army, by means of command orders, has tried to discredit gross partisanship and betting on matches of football. The General says spectators attending these games with the object of taking a pleasurable interest in the sport have been disgusted by the disgraceful partisanship displayed. There are many corps who can see no wrong in anything their team may do and nothing right on the part of other corps, and such men cause considerable ill feeling by their open demonstrations of partiality and hostility. The United Service Gazette, while not questioning the wisdom of encouraging the men to cultivate the pursuit of manly sports and to foster in them the love of outdoor games, warns that such encouragement should not be at the sacrifice of discipline or to the detriment of military training. In many corps the members of the regimental football team and the reserves receive special consideration, which really amounts to subordinating their military duties to football, as they are excused parades and guard duty for the sake of the match, and are often specially fed at the expense of the regimental funds. Football, played in a sensible way, is a valuable training for men, just as hunting and polo are for officers, but those responsible for the present system of playing should remember that whenever the standard is raised the corresponding number who can reach that standard becomes more and more limited, and it would be far better for everyone if a battalion turned out half a dozen or more inferior teams, instead of one excellent one, to play twice a week.

The Imperial Maritime League, of London, holds that the latest British naval estimates mean the abandonment of the time-honored Two-Power standard. This standard, which has attained somewhat the authority of a fetish in England, was defined by the late Lord Cawdor to mean the maintenance by Great Britain of a fleet strong enough, not merely to equal, but to defeat the navies of the two next strongest Powers in the world, and to have in addition a margin of ten per cent. for contingencies. In a letter sent to members of the House of Commons the League says that in the early part of 1914 there will then be twenty-nine British Dreadnoughts for home-water service, as against twenty-one German. By that date Austria and Italy will each have four Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean. Unless England shall be prepared to leave that sea and with it Malta, Egypt and the Suez Canal at the mercy of Germany's two pledged allies, she must place at least eight Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean at that date. This would mean there only a bare equality. But more deplorable still, the League says, is the inadequacy of commerce protecting cruisers. In all the non-European waters of the globe England has only twenty-seven of such cruisers and immense ocean areas are entirely devoid of any naval protection whatever.

Noticing the visit to Spokane, Wash., of the cadets of the Washington State College, under the instruction of 1st Lieut. Peter H. Hennessey, 15th Cav., the Spokesman Review, of Spokane, June 1 says: "They looked and behaved like a fine, manly set of youngsters, and formed good evidence of the value of military training to the youth of the country who are attending college. The National Government is spending no money that holds out larger prospects of good returns than the sums it allots to schools and colleges that have corps of cadets. Even the most confirmed believer in peace must admit the usefulness of education in the rudiments of a soldier's calling. It takes raw, shambling, uncouth boys and sets them up physically. It drills disorganized, undisciplined masses of youth into habits of obedience and team work and the spirit of the troops. It trains them to think in terms of tactics and strategy. The thousands of youth all over the United States who are so fortunate as to be educated in military matters by trained men from the Regular Army, form so many brains for handling and concentrating such levies of militia as a crisis might call for." Lieutenant Hennessey has completed his tour of duty at college and has been ordered to Fort Myer, Va.

Some of our readers may be interested in a recent ruling of the Customs Court, reported in the daily papers, that an American-born animal taken out of the country must pay duty before it can be brought back. Americans who have summer homes in Canada and usually take their horses and dogs with them must pay duty when they return. At some places along the border, customs officials say, the enforcement of the law will amount to a restriction of commerce between cities. Much teaming is done between Detroit and Windsor over the ferries. At other border cities the situation is paralleled. Under

the court's ruling, an American merchant in Detroit who drives to Windsor must pay duty on his team before he can return to Detroit. The American woman who takes her pet poodle to Europe will have to pay duty on it when she returns. At Niagara Falls a hackman will no longer be allowed to drive his fare across the gorge to the Canadian side unless he is prepared to pay full duty on his horse when he comes back. Officers along the Texas border will do well to inform themselves as to this reported decision.

Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., asks: "Where can a picture be copied of Capt. Joseph Smoot, U.S.N., commandant navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1862-1855, to complete a series of portraits of the commandants now hanging in the office of the commandant of that navy yard? Joseph Smoot, born in, appointed from and a citizen of Maryland, was appointed midshipman Dec. 1, 1809; lieutenant April 27, 1816; commander March 3, 1835; captain Sept. 8, 1841; reserved list Oct. 1, 1855; died at Washington, D.C., March 13, 1857. [U.S. Navy Registers 1857 and 1858, and Collahan's General Navy Register, 1775-1900, New York, 1901.] Is there any book from which it could be ascertained whether a portrait of Capt. Joseph Smoot has ever been published in any book or magazine; or does any reader know of such a portrait, or of any descendant or relative, or descendant of an intimate contemporaneous officer of the Navy, to whom application could be made for information as to the existence of his picture?"

Lord Roberts has entered the controversial field by replying to the arguments against compulsory service put forth jointly by Lord Haldane, Secretary of State for War, and Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton against the book entitled, "Compulsory Service." Lord Roberts puts his case for national service on a high plane. He makes it clear that England can no longer hope to maintain the balance of power in Europe in the old-time way—by the pre-eminence of naval power and by subsidizing allies possessing great land forces. To-day England no longer enjoys the unchallenged mastery of the sea, and the armed nations do not seek or require subsidies, while even if they did their terms are now probably prohibitive. British military strength to-day is no greater than it was a hundred years ago, and there is for it no effective power of expansion, while command of the sea is now no more than at most a temporary command of the North Sea only.

One of the enlisted men of the Army as the result of his experiences with the Maneuver Division in Texas reaches these conclusions: "If we had an Army as large as Germany's, so all our men, including those high in the Government, would have to serve for a term while young, and would thus get some experience through such maneuvers of the actual drudgery and an insight into the possible misery and hardship war involves, then it is likely that we would be as careful as Germany is to keep out of wars, for Germany, although called a military nation, whose head is known as the 'War Lord of Europe,' is one of the few nations of the world that has enjoyed unbroken peace for the past forty years or more, except for minor troubles with African natives and her part in the Boxer campaign of 1900."

The following is from a report of General Carter, commanding the Maneuver Division, on the results of trials with the two provisional regiments of Cavalry: "The experience in this division makes it certain that skeleton organizations, filled with recruits on the eve of active service, is about the worst possible form of economy. Regiments, under this system, are reduced so greatly in efficiency at critical periods as to jeopardize their morale. All recruits at regimental depots would be more carefully trained than at general depots. All recruits, whether Cavalry or Infantry, should be instructed, vaccinated for smallpox and typhoid fever and passed through quarantine for measles, mumps and other diseases which have been brought to this division to so large an extent from recruit depots."

The following is an extract from endorsement of Gen. J. W. Duncan, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, on an application of Col. J. H. Dorst, commanding the 3d Cavalry, that his regiment be relieved from duty on the frontier so as to prepare for its sailing in due time for the islands: "Infantry cannot perform the duties now assigned to the Cavalry troops on the border. There is no Cavalry serving in this department to relieve the 3d Cavalry at any time. The communication is therefore forwarded to the War Department in anticipation of the contingency which will in all probability arise later."

Guy Scull, special investigator of the Department of Justice, stationed on the Mexican border, writes to a friend that, especially since the declaration of peace, he finds very little trouble with the discontented element in his work, which takes him into all sorts of queer border towns. In fact, he says, the revolution wasn't a patch on the excitement he had with Colonel "Buffalo" Jones when they were roping rhinos and lions in Africa, tackling the most dangerous of animals with slender lariats, an expedition which Mr. Scull has described in "Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa," published this spring.

The report of the treasurer of the Army and Navy Club, New York, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1911, shows total receipts \$69,492.30. The receipts for admission fees were \$675; dues, \$19,994.89; bar, \$8,807.32; cigars, \$3,139.38; pool, \$178.39; cards, \$255.75; restaurant, \$15,344.77; rooms, \$13,475.74; miscellaneous, \$7,621.06. The disbursements were \$1,180.29 less than the receipts, and the balance, including that from last year, was \$5,276.27. The real estate charges and taxes were \$14,138.61.

Nipa roofing in Manila's city limits must go, according to a resolution passed by the municipal board, which provides that in the districts of light materials only incombustible roofing materials may be used.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

The annual Parliamentary report known as the Dilke Return, giving the warship statistics of the nations, reports Great Britain as having stricken from her battleship list six vessels and added three, the St. Vincent, Collingwood and Neptune. This net loss of three in battleships equals the net battleship loss of all other nations combined, the United States, Germany and Italy each showing a minus one in battleships, in our case represented by the Texas (San Marcos). In battleships France shows no change; Russia has substituted a new one for an old one; Germany struck off three and added two; Japan has added one. In armored cruisers both Great Britain and France substitute a new vessel for an old one; Germany adds one, Italy two and Japan one.

The Army and Navy Gazette, in this connection, says: "Great Britain is losing ships from age at a greater rate than other Powers, and secondly the ships being built to replace the older vessels are in almost every case of much greater size and power. Both these characteristics tell against this country, because not only are our ships getting obsolete in larger numbers, but the advantage we possessed in building bigger ships than our rivals is disappearing. As for the ships under construction, the figures show a relatively larger increase for foreign Powers than for this country. It would be a mistake to lay too much stress upon mere numbers, but at the same time it is pertinent to remember that the popular formulae for comparative purposes do not take into account any other factors."

In unprotected cruisers and scouts Great Britain has added one and has three building, as against two for last year. Germany has struck off two ships and has not added to her building list. Similarly, in the American Fleet, the Bennington and Detroit have been struck off. Italy has laid down two scouts, but with regard to all the other nations there is no change.

In destroyers Great Britain has a net addition of 27, or a total of 177; France has gained three, total 63; Germany gained seven, total 92; Italy added two, total 23; United States added eleven, total 36. Under construction Great Britain has twenty-six, or nine less than last year; France twenty-one, or four more; Russia one, or one more; Germany seventeen, or five more; Italy ten, or eight more; the United States ten, or five less; and Japan one, or one less.

All nations except Italy have ceased to build torpedo-boats, Great Britain having launched her last in 1909. The thirty boats now building for Italy are 139 feet long.

In submarines Great Britain has a net loss of one; France a net gain of two. These were the only changes in the completed lists of submarines, the flotillas of Russia, Germany, Italy, America and Japan remaining at the same strength as last year. Of submarines building, however, Great Britain has twelve, as compared with eleven; Italy thirteen, as compared with none; the United States seventeen, instead of ten; and Japan four, instead of three. France has twenty-three building, or the same total as last year, while the number of Russian and German submarines building is uncertain.

OUR MILITARY PROBLEMS.

A lucidly elementary explanation of the military problems that would confront the United States if it should go to war at the present time is given by Major John Bigelow, jr., U.S.A., retired, in the Atlantic Monthly for June, 1911. He presents clearly the total want of proportion in the several arms of the Service, as in this illustration: "Each regiment of Infantry and of Cavalry should include, according to our Field Service Regulations, a company of machine-gun men, with six machine guns. Each has, in fact, but one platoon with two such guns. The Infantry and Cavalry are thus short of two-thirds of their proper complement of machine guns. Of heavy field artillery we have, it would seem from official representation, 140 pieces, but no personnel, not even an organization on paper." Assuming that when armies move toward each other at the outbreak of war cavalry comes into action first, artillery second and infantry third, and that therefore the arm that should be the readiest is the Cavalry, the next readiest the Artillery and the least the Infantry, Major Bigelow points out that in the National Guard the order of readiness is just the reverse of this, while the horse artillery, which should accompany the independent cavalry, does not exist. So-called cavalry in our National Guard he finds to be generally only mounted infantry. The various figures he gives as to organized forces of the first line, ammunition supply, etc., are familiar to readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Such a paper should prove instructive to those individuals that deceive themselves into the belief that there is no legitimate reason for asking for any increase, and that only ambitious soldiers and avaricious contractors are in favor of adding to our Military Establishment.

We have in the United States, as Major Bigelow shows, only 36,456 officers and men, with 104 pieces of artillery, and the several arms are out of proportion to each other. Only one properly organized mobile division of 14,545 men, with thirty-four guns, is all we could put into the field in advance of an enemy within a period of from three to six weeks after mobilization commenced, according to the disposition of the troops and the point of concentration. With our Army increased to war strength we should have in the United States only 62,853 men, with 104 guns. The National Guard on its peace footing would add 195 pieces of artillery, with 109,855 men; very deficient in physical and other equipment, the infantry sufficiently instructed in target practice, the cavalry of little account, and the artillery, with the exception of a few batteries, practically uninstructed in field duty and wholly unprepared for service. We could not count upon more than about 83,000 officers and men of the Guard to answer to a call, and these would probably include a considerable percentage of new, untrained men, taking the place of stay-at-homes. It would take seven months to get even this force ready for the field, and it would be principally under the command of Militia generals, whose education would lack something more than a finishing touch. It would require about a year and a half to get a Volunteer Army organized and equipped. Assuming that we could keep the peace with our ancient enemies of England on the North, Mexico on the South, "on our Eastern and Western frontiers we can no longer look for safety to the vast wet ditches formed by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Should our fleets be defeated, or diverted from the defense of our

coasts, a single expedition across the Atlantic or the Pacific might land on our shore a force of 100,000 men. The operation need not last twenty days. Such a force might be followed by another one of equal number in from twenty to forty days."

U.S.N.A. ALUMNI DINNER.

At the recent annual dinner of the Naval Academy Alumni Association, held in Annapolis on June 1, the attendance was larger than ever before, and it was declared by many who had attended previous dinners that this occasion was the most jolly in the history of the association. The consensus of opinion was that the great improvement of this dinner over previous dinners was due in great part to the energy and tact of Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., the secretary and treasurer of the committee in charge of the affair.

The procession, comprising 176 graduates, was formed at half-past seven in front of the chapel. The adjutant made the report of those present to Rear Admiral Upshur, U.S.N., and then marched them in column of twos around the yard, preceded by the band, passing Bancroft Hall and halting in front of Memorial Hall, where the column broke ranks.

The procession, led by Admiral Upshur and Captain Parker, was cheered by the midshipmen in real Naval Academy style, and their victorious way to the dinner tables was gladdened by the smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs of scores of beautiful and beautifully dressed ladies, who followed the march with appreciative and possibly envious feelings.

The tables were arranged to permit classes to be together as much as possible, the class of '81, represented by twenty-two members, having a table to itself. Admiral Upshur presided, ex-Assistant Secretary Satterlee and Representative Loud sitting near him.

The toastmaster was Mr. W. H. Stayton, of '81, and a most excellent toastmaster he was, his remarks having exactly the best proportions of seriousness and humor. The toasts and speakers were: "The Navy," by Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N.; "The Naval Academy," by Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy; "The Graduate in Civil Life," by Hon. John A. Weeks, M.C.; "Sweethearts and Wives," by Comdr. John K. Robison, U.S.N.

After the toasts had been drunk and the responses made, the toastmaster invited numerous officers and guests in the assembly to enlighten the party with their wit and wisdom. The invitations were cordially accepted, and many interesting and amusing addresses were made, notably by the Hon. Mr. Satterlee, Engineer-in-Chief Cone, Chief Constructor Watt, Colonel Thompson, Captain Parker, Commander Coontz and Lieutenant Poteet, U.S.N.

During the dinner and at frequent intervals the various groups at the tables would cheer some popular person present. Undoubtedly the two who received the most flattering ovations were Admiral Upshur and Colonel Thompson. The dinner continued until nearly midnight, when Admiral Upshur formally adjourned the meeting. Then the assembly broke up in the highest good humor, and with vows to have even a larger congregation next year.

CAPTAIN FISKE ON "THE NAVY."

In his response to the toast of "The Navy" Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., after a few words of introduction, said:

"Navies preserve the peace, not among individuals, but among the nations; and yet on board of their own ships they set the best example of peaceful living. Peace is the absence of strife; and how can there be much strife on board a ship of war, where Law and Justice reign together, where no opportunity for commercial fraud or oppression can exist, where the daily life is arduous and healthful, where everyone's status is defined, and everyone's rights are respected?"

"Navies preserve the peace, not by force alone, but by inculcating the virtues of the military life, the only antidote yet found for the demoralizing effects of wealth. And this antidote is needed, because our enormous wealth is producing the same effects that enormous wealth produced in Tyre and Nineveh and Babylon and Rome, a distaste for physical exertion, a horror of hardship, an effeminate love of ease."

"Opposing all demoralizing influences stands the Navy; the Navy which stands for manliness and strength, for hardihood and self-denial; the Navy in whose service so many heroes have shed their blood; the Navy, the sole guardian of our country's honor before the world, the sole enforcer of its foreign policy; the Navy, the most definite expression of the grandeur and civilization of our country; the Navy, hallowed by the devotion of men whose names have passed into oblivion, and made glorious by the deeds of Farragut and Dewey."

"The Navy is responsible for the national defense. The great disasters of history have been caused directly by the failure of the national defense. In every case the failure has been caused by either the inefficiency of the national defense or by its insufficiency. Should the Navy become inefficient this would be our fault; the fact that it actually is insufficient is the fault of the people, because they shut their eyes to the conditions that surround our country as a whole. The people fail to see that our new position in the world is not only more honorable, but more dangerous; that our commerce on the sea, though carried largely by foreign ships, is our commerce still; that commerce on the sea needs protection as much as commerce on the land; that a healthy national life requires a proper ratio between the property to be protected and the armament that protects it; that the statesmen of Great Britain, Germany and Japan, who successfully rule nations much older than ours, support navies proportionally greater; that it is perilous to depart as far as we do from the practice of successful nations, that are older and more thoroughly tried than we."

"The people of the United States must be made to realize that we, like all other nations, got possession of our domain by simply wresting it from weaker people by military force; and that, just as soon as we lose our military force, some stronger people will wrest it away from us. This has been the history of each great nation in its turn; the most recent example is the example of Spain."

"The rise of Japan, in only fifty years, from the condition of an uncivilized people to a degree of civilization and power that enabled her to defeat one of the most

powerful nations of the world, in a war that was fought on land and sea with the most complicated weapons that science has produced, proves that the nations of the earth have not yet reached a state of mutual equilibrium; that other nations will rise and others fall."

"We live in an era of change. The recent rise of Japan, Argentine, Germany and the United States shows that we must look beyond the mere present, and beyond the mere boundaries of America and Europe, and prepare for the time, not many years ahead, when the four hundred densely crowded millions of China will be adding new and disturbing factors to the international complexity, and demanding that they be given their share of the fair portions of the earth."

"How clear it is that the tremendous progress in civilization which steam and electricity brought to Europe and America is now spreading rapidly over all the lands and oceans; how clear that countries now ignored will soon demand a hearing; how clear that the desirable portions of the earth are very unequally divided among the nations, as regards both possession and control; that Germany is not content with only a million square miles and Japan with only two hundred thousand, when Great Britain has more than eleven million; how clear that Germany and Japan and China are gathering strength to burst their bonds; how clear that the problem of living peacefully together has been solved on only a microscopic scale; how clear that the struggles between individuals, tribes and nations must still go on, but on wider fields; how clear that wars between small states are soon to be supplanted by wars between vast races."

"We, the people of the United States, must realize all this. We must refuse to listen to false prophets who prophesy smooth things, proved impossible by history. We must not forget, in the immediate family of kindred countries, that many discontented nations and many alien races are around us. We must look to the future of all the world, and not to only a little part; we must hold fast to the ideals that made this country great; we must keep alive our military spirit. If we do not we shall lose everything for which our fathers fought, and take our place among the degenerate nations of the earth."

GEN. JOHN L. BULLIS.

A most fitting eulogy as a tribute to the memory of a soldier and citizen is that published in the San Antonio Express of May 27, 1911, upon the sudden death of Gen. John L. Bullis on the preceding day. We quote in full this encomium upon his phenomenal record, which will be much appreciated by the old surviving comrades of the Civil War and by others who are familiar with Indian wars and outlawry in the Southwest since that historic period. His modest, heroic and successful devotion to duty under the flag from 1862 until his retirement in 1905 should be an inspiration to all patriotic lovers of our country.

"The death of General Bullis not only removes a sterling, progressive citizen of San Antonio and a figure nationally known because of his military record and service on the frontier against as desperate Indians as ever pillaged and murdered, but a genial, lovable gentleman whose friends it almost can be said were as numerous as 'the sands of the ocean.' San Antonio, Texas, and the country at large have suffered a loss of no small proportions in his demise."

"General Bullis stood ever for those qualifications of integrity and honor making one a gentleman and a soldier, 'without fear, without reproach.' Even after his retirement from active service, in the fulness of honors gained worthily in some of the hardest campaigning falling to the lot of any soldier, he showed his public spirit, his life's motto—'pro patria'—in many ways, quietly, unobtrusively, with a modest shrinking from notoriety that was his characteristic. His beautiful mansion is filled with priceless mementoes of what he accomplished, gifts from the men of his commands who followed him in some of the hardest fights and closest quarters the warfare of the plains, and that more dreadful conflict of half a century ago, knew in its chronicles of heroism. Inscriptions on swords and other gifts testify to his worth and the affection in which he was held."

"He never faltered in his duty, no matter where it called him, and his qualities of mind and heart gathered around him lifelong friends. To whoever knew him he was an inspiration for kindly deeds, noble impulses, generous sentiment. His influence was far-reaching; his success was that of a strong, brave, self-reliant, yet just and sympathetic, man, whose honor was so beautifully balanced he was never known to err. In the hearts of his friends and on the records of San Antonio and the great Southwest he has built a monument that years will not prevail against."

WASHINGTON'S METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. William J. Bryson, of Chicago, has presented to the Military Academy, through Cadet George McC. Chase, an autograph letter of Washington, written in May, 1777. This letter, which follows here, is interesting as showing the exactitude of Washington's instructions to his subordinate commanders:

To Brigadier General Smallwood:

Sir: You will enquire minutely into the State & Condition of your Brigade & Order every Officer & Soldier belonging to it, not usefully employed in recruiting, or in the execution of any command (by proper Authority) or Sick in Hospitals, to Join their respective Corps immediately & see that it is done.

Make strict enquiry what measures the commanding Officer of each Regiment in your Brigade is taking to complete it to the Establishment & see that no means are Left unessay'd to accomplish this desirable End. Let none but trusty & diligent Officers be sent upon this Business—Such as have a turn to this Service—& you have good hopes will not misapply their time or the Money committed to their Charge.

Every Monday you are to render to the Adjutant General a correct return of your Brigade at the foot of which, a particular account is to be given of the absentees, Naming the Hospitals in which the Sick are Lodged, & What service those returned on Command are engaged in—Mention is also to be made of the Killed, Wounded & Missing (if any there be) after every action or Skirmish with the Enemy. As also any other remarkable occurrences which may need explanation.

Compare always the last return made you with the one preceding it & see that they correspond, or the Alterations

satisfactorily accounted for, that no error or abuse may escape unnoticed, uncorrected, & unpunished if the mistakes are willful.

Desertions having been very frequent of late, endeavor to discover the cause of them, that a remedy may be applied—One Step towards preventing of which, is, to have the Rolls regularly call'd Morning and Evening, & the Absentees satisfactorily accounted for or immediately sought after with Vigilance & Care. No furlough to be given to either Officers or Men, except in cases of extreme Necessity.

See that the Officers pay great attention to the Condition of the Soldiers Arms, Ammunition, & Accoutrements, as also to the manner of Cooking their Victuals: & as far as in your power lies, cause the Men to appear Neat, Clean, & Soldier like, not only for appearances, but for the Benefit of their Health.

Improve all the leisure time your Brigade may have from other Duties, in Manouevring & teaching the Men the use of their Legs, which is of infinitely more importance than learning them the Manual Exercise. Cause the Officers to attend regularly & perform their part of these duties with the Men.

You are not to accept the Resignation of any Commissioned Officer; but upon a Vacancy happening in any Regiment in your Brigade you may Consult the field officers thereof, & Recommend to the Commander in Chief a fit person to supply the deficiency; 'till a Commission however is granted, or approbation given in General Orders, such person is not to be included in the returns or Pay Rolls.

You are to cause the pay Rolls of every Regiment in your Brigade to be made out & deposited at the End of every Month in the hands of the paymaster General. In doing this Strict attention is to be paid to the Resolves of Congress for the manner of doing it.

The Experience of last Campaign abundantly evinc'd the Absurdity of heavy Baggage & the disadvantage resulting to Individuals & the Public. Prevent therefore as much as possible all Incumbrance of this kind & do not upon a March suffer the Soldiers to throw their Arms or Packs into waggons unless they are sick or Lame.

Let Vice & Immorality of every kind be discouraged as much as possible in your Brigade & as a Chaplain is allowed to each Regiment see that the Men regularly attend divine Worship. Gaming of every kind is expressly forbid as the foundation of evil & the cause of many Gallant & Brave Officers' Ruin.—Games of exercise for amusement may not only be permitted but encouraged.

These Instructions you will consider as Obligatory unless they shall Interfere with General Orders. Which you must always endeavor to have executed in your Brigade with Punctuality.

Given at Head Quarters in
Morris Town this 26th day of
May, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

That the United States is not taking advantage of the original lead given to it by the achievements of the Wrights in aviation is the opinion of many students of the art of flying as now practiced abroad. England is determined to catch up with other nations in matters of aviation. The War Office has entrusted the scientific staff at the National Physical Laboratory with a series of tests of an important nature, all bearing on the development of air craft for purely military purposes. One subject which will engage the attention of these experts will be the substitution of lighter material than wood for military and naval aeroplanes. While, of course, this evidence of progress is shown in the army, there is manifest throughout England, as in other countries, an earnest effort to develop air craft along the lines of scientific demonstration, which seems to give point to the criticism of the New York Times, that this country has fallen behind because of a desire to make money with exhibitions with the machines as they are, instead of seeking to advance the science of construction. France, although following the achievements of the Wrights, has not been content to imitate, but has brought out type after type of aeroplane, and it is a tribute to the mechanical genius of that country that within a few months it could develop monoplanes which asked no favors from the biplanes in which the possibility of flying was first successfully demonstrated. France has swept forward into a commanding lead in aviation in a manner that cannot fail to secure admiration. Though the first practical fliers were developed in the United States, these men had to go abroad for deserved recognition, and it was in France that the Wrights obtained that governmental aid and popular support which are so necessary to pioneers in an untried field. It is true that now and then the United States will flash out on the world's horizon with some spectacular achievement, like that of McCurdy's flight from Key West to Havana or Ely's flight from and back to a warship, but for real study and consistent progress it would seem that we must look to other countries. Here the production of monoplanes as successful air craft is unheard of, but in France the monoplane and the biplane are competing in stimulating and mutually beneficial rivalry. The most powerful and successful aerial engine is not of Anglo-Saxon manufacture, and the great advance in flying in Europe seems to go steadily on without any demands upon American ingenuity or workmanship. Much of the backwardness of the United States in flying may be ascribed to the inability of Congress to appreciate the value of aviation to military efficiency. From the very beginning of practical flying in France the aviators have had behind them the enthusiastic approval of the War Department, which reflected popular favor. If in this country the same financial aid had been given to military flying that it has received in France and other European countries there can be little doubt that the United States would occupy to-day a more favorable position in the aviation world.

In view of the fact that ninety per cent. of the accidents which occur to dirigibles are experienced in starting and alighting, the German firm of Siemens, at Biesdorf, near Berlin, have evolved a revolving balloon shed, which has been adopted as a typical military construction by the German aeronautical section. The shed is 150 yards long and 27½ yards wide inside. It is a skeleton construction of steel and glass, roofed with wood and paper. The whole is supported on wheels on a circular railway, like a railway turntable, and has two 20 horsepower oil engines, by which it is traversed, so that the open end is always turned to leeward. This enables doors and other obstructions at the entrance to

be dispensed with, and nothing more than a sailcloth curtain is required.

When a military captive balloon broke loose from its anchorage at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, on May 24, its sole occupant, an officer who was a novice at ballooning, was carried to a height of 16,500 feet. He then clambered to the top of the gas bag and succeeded in wrenching open the valve. As the balloon was nearing the ground the officer jumped into a tree and was only slightly injured.

At the session of the Congress of International Law at Madrid on May 4 resolutions were adopted affirming the right of nations to use aerial craft in war, provided such use was not accompanied with greater danger to non-combatants than warfare on the earth and sea. Resolutions also proclaimed the right of aeronauts to free and international circulation, subject to the measures that the governments may take in the interests of public security.

The recent large roll of casualties in flying has led to a demand in England that the members of the "air services" should from the time of enrolling therein be placed on active service conditions as regards pay and pension. The first British naval airship, the building of which was attended with much secrecy, was launched on May 22 at Barrow-in-Furness, receiving the name *Mayfly*, which, in view of the erratic conduct of certain air craft, is not an inexpressive appellation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the Neale Publishing Company the following books: "A Study of Southern Poetry," by Henry Jerome Stockard, president of the Peace Institute. This opens with a brief treatise on the art of poetics. The work of each poet is prefaced by a short biographical sketch, each selection characterized and followed by questions for study and for the use of the teacher. To facilitate the study of the poems the lines are numbered. "Out of Africa," by Thomas Lane Carter. Being a mining engineer, Mr. Carter dedicates this volume to Hennen Jennings, another mining engineer. Mr. Carter has journeyed extensively in Europe and in Spanish America, and for many years he lived in South Africa, working in the gold mines of Johannesburg, and acting as correspondent for several mining journals. "Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery," by George M. Neese, a gunner in Chew's Battery, Stuart's Horse Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, with an introduction by John W. Daniel, is a daily record of passing events, written during the war, and descriptive of personal experiences on the firing line, bivouac and camp. Relatively few persons have any idea of the important part taken by the Horse Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia. Senator Daniel's introduction contains a historical review of that arm of the Service. "Cotillion Figures," by Joel H. Watkins, is a series of diagrams, with descriptions. From about fifty figures contributed by well known leaders, twenty-four of the very best and simplest have been selected, which makes it possible to lead at least two cotillions without going through the same figure twice. "A Study in Ebony," by Dotia Trigg Cooney, is a story of Southern life written in dialect, which becomes tiresome from its repetition on every page.

Supplement No. 7 of the third volume of "Waffenlehre," by Gen. R. Wille, of the German army, gives the military bibliography of the year 1910, and follows the sixth supplement, which gave the bibliography of 1909. The price of this number, of sixty-four pages, is four marks in paper or 4.80 marks in stiff binding. The publisher is R. Eisenschmidt, Dorotheenstrasse 70 A, Berlin N.W. 7, Germany.

Every student of artillery will find his knowledge of the big guns of warfare enriched by the reading of "Modern Guns and Gunnery," by Col. H. A. Bethell, Royal Field Artillery. This book, which is by the well known writer on artillery subjects, comprises all the latest information regarding field and mountain guns and howitzers, the principles of their construction and the method of their use. The progress made in artillery science since the 1907 edition was issued has necessitated the rewriting of the whole book, including the theoretical part. Much new matter has been added, including the chapters on the attack of dirigible balloons and the latest forms of recoil gear. The latest English and Continental equipments are fully described and illustrated. F. J. Cattermole, Woolwich, England, is the publisher, the cost being fifteen shillings, with an extra shilling for postage to the United States.

A marked bias in favor of the Confederacy, discernible in the very first pages, detracts from the complete impartiality with which we should expect a soldier of the reputation of Col. P. H. Dalbiac, of the British army, to approach the discussion of two so important battles as Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. These mighty struggles he treats of in the thirteenth number of the special campaign series dealing with the American War of Secession, published by the Macmillan Company, New York. We also find him inaccurate, owing to looseness, in some of his general statements, such as his reference to the Civil War as one that "devastated the Eastern states of North America for a period of four years." Colonel Dalbiac makes the interesting observation that "in the study of no other war, probably, can we find so many extremes of military capacity and incapacity, so many examples of strategic possibilities and impossibilities, or such a catalogue of tactical blunders as in this war." This was largely due, he believes, to the fact that the war was virtually a war of amateurs, so far as the main body of the fighting men on both sides was concerned.

THE PERIL OF THE CAMP.

(From Leslie's Weekly, June 1.)

Once more the question of canteen or no canteen is to the front. Arguments have been hurled back and forth by advocates and opponents ever since the latter succeeded in inducing Congress to abolish the military regulated drinking place. But the mobilization of a full Army division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has brought to light some of the practical workings of the new system. Let the witnesses speak for themselves. For instance, the chaplain of the 18th Infantry, now in camp at San Antonio, who is providing attractive reading and recreation quarters for the soldiers, writes to *Leslie's Weekly*: "Beer license is but \$15 per month in this county, and while I have not counted the saloons that are now

within half mile of our camp I would estimate the number at about forty. They are in tents, in shacks, in worked-over houses, hastily constructed shelters, etc., and are so numerous that at the recent minstrel show given by the Elks in San Antonio one of the best jokes was an answer to the question, "What is a maneuver division?" Mr. Bones replied, "A large body of soldiers entirely surrounded by saloons." While that is not literally true, for they are on only one side of the camp, it tells a large part of the story."

And an experienced newspaper man, also a Leslie's correspondent at San Antonio, writes:

"An interesting phase of the saloon situation here just at this time is the fact that the men will walk the three miles from the post and maneuver camp to the nearest saloons in the city. They receive so little pay that they seem to willingly walk a distance which requires fifteen minutes to cover by trolley or auto so that they can save the money for spending in the city. There they congregate in places that can be designated by no other term than dives. Barrel houses, small adobe saloons run by Mexicans, open air saloons and places reached by narrow alleys and through low doorways—every conceivable type of saloon is filled with the enlisted men. I spent some eight years as a reporter on papers in Fort Worth and had formed the opinion that my assignment, which was through the famous 'Hell's Half Acre,' was about the worst and at the same time the liveliest a man ever had, but San Antonio beats it. The Trans-San Pedro ('across the ditch') district, where the soldiers swarm every night, is a sight to be remembered. There are many adobe huts seventy-five years old in which are saloons. A few nights ago I entered one, a low mud and stone structure. In the front room was a short bar, probably ten feet long. Soldiers lounged against it and others crowded the little room. Through a door leading into a rear room came the sound of a Mexican keno caller. There I found a room about twenty feet square, literally packed with soldiers. They were three or four deep around crap tables, poker tables, three-card monte and two or three other games I had never heard of. A keno game was in the corner and a Mexican monotonously called the numbers to those within a few feet of him—all this through a saloon of the lowest type."

In this controversy Leslie's takes no sides. But it does seem to us that the conditions thus described deserve the careful consideration of the opponents of the canteen system. Which is the better way to promote temperance—the official canteen or the unofficial saloon?

ARMY RACES AT PIMLICO.

The following is the official summary of the three races for Army horses given at Pimlico, Md., May 30, June 1 and 3, 1911, under the auspices of the Maryland United Hunts:

OFFICERS' ARMY SERVICE GOLD CUP.

The Officers' Army Service Gold Cup, as offered by the Washington Jockey Club, competed for on May 30. For horses four years old and upward; the property unconditionally and free from contingency of the officers of the U.S. Army from Jan. 1, 1911, to date of entry. One mile on the flat.

Lieut. R. G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs.—Metaphor (Lieutenant Alexander), first.

Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs.—Matabon (Lieutenant Rockwell), second.

Capt. R. L. Paxton, 10th Cav.—Colored Lady (Lieutenant Greene), third.

Lieut. L. C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs.—Atha (Lieutenant Herkness), fourth.

Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.—Ned (Lieutenant Tate).

Lieut. W. J. Scott, 10th Cav.—May Lee (Lieutenant Adair).

Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav.—Kid Roos (Lieutenant Rumbough).

Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d Inf.—Hal Day; Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs.—Great Kahn, withdrawn. Time, 1:50.

The prizes were: To the owner of the winner, a silver cup of the value of \$150; to the owner of the second horse, a silver cup of the value of \$75; to the owner of the third horse, a silver cup of the value of \$50.

The winners of the cup in previous years were: 1908 at Benning, Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav.; 1909, no race; 1910 at Pimlico, Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs.

OFFICERS' ARMY SERVICE FLAT RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward, competed for June 1, 1911. Distance, two miles. To be ridden by officers of the U.S. Army in dress uniform. Purse \$300, of which \$75 to the second and \$25 to the third. Weight, thoroughbreds, 164 lbs.; halfbreds, 150 lbs. Overweight allowed if declared; no saddle to be used weighing less than 7 lbs. Value \$200.

Lieut. R. G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs.—Metaphor (Lieutenant Alexander), first.

Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs.—Matabon (Lieutenant Rockwell), second.

U.S. Government—Tampico (Lieutenant Rumbough), third.

Capt. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav.—Colored Lady (Lieutenant Greene), fourth.

Lieut. W. J. Scott, 10th Cav.—May Lee (Lieutenant Adair).

U.S. Government—Knight of Elway (Lieutenant Tate).

Lieut. E. H. Marks, Corps of Engrs.—Phoenix Stag; Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman, Corps of Engrs.—Dublin Over;

Lieut. L. C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs.—Atha; Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs.—Great Kahn, withdrawn. Time, 3:48 2-5.

OFFICERS' INTERNATIONAL ARMY SERVICE STEEPLECHASE.

For four-year-olds and upward. Distance, about two miles. By subscription of \$5 each to the winner, with \$300 added, of which \$65 to the second and \$35 to the third. The rider of the winner to receive a piece of plate. Horses to be ridden in service uniform by officers of the U.S. Army or any foreign country with which this Government has diplomatic relations. Weights, 165 lbs. Value, \$235.

U.S. Government—Tampico (Lieutenant Rumbough), first.

U.S. Government—Knight of Elway (Lieutenant Tate), second.

Capt. G. T. Langhorne, 11th Cav.—Rosemont (Major Roberts), third.

Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav.—Marmion (Lieutenant Adair).

Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs.—Great Kahn (Lieutenant Rockwell), fell.

Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d Inf.—Hal Day; Lieut. L. C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs.—Atha; Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs.—Matabon, withdrawn. Time, 4:14.

CUSHING AT GETTYSBURG.

An interesting letter to Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., from his friend, Lieut. Col. Frederick Fuger, U.S.A., retired, gives important history of one of the most severe artillery combats known in warfare, that at the battle of Gettysburg. At the time of the battle of Gettysburg Colonel Fuger was first sergeant in Battery A, 4th Artillery, U.S.A., which was commanded by Lieut. Alonzo H. Cushing, 4th U.S. Art., and which, with the Philadelphia brigade, under command of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, fought desperately at the high water mark of that terrible engagement. In the letter Colonel Fuger says, in part: "Cushing was wounded in one of his shoulders, and within a few seconds after that he was wounded again, this being a very severe and painful wound. He called me and told me to stand by him so that I could impart his orders to the battery. He became very ill and suffered frightfully. I wanted him to go to the rear. 'No,' he said, 'I stay right here and fight it out or die in the attempt.' When the enemy got within 200 yards from us double and treble charges of canister were used, and those charges opened immense gaps in the Confederate lines.

"By that time Lieutenant Milne, a Volunteer officer of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment and assigned to our battery a few days before the battle commenced, was killed. When the enemy got within 100 yards of the battery Cushing was shot through the mouth and instantly killed. When I saw him fall forward I caught him with my arms and ordered several men to take his body to the rear. That placed me in command of the battery. I shouted to my men to obey my command. We still fired double and treble charges of canister, but still the Confederates came on. Owing to the smoke I could not see very far to the front, but to my utter astonishment and surprise I saw General Armistead leap over the stone wall with about 200 of his men, landing right in the midst of our battery. But my devoted cannoners and drivers stood their ground, fighting hand to hand with pistols, sabers, handspikes and rammers, and with the assistance of Webb's brigade Pickett's command collapsed, due mostly to the gallant brigade of Vermonters (Stannard's) coming in on our left flank. All of the Confederates who came over the stone wall were either captured, killed or wounded; not one returned. While a few hundred of them came into our battery, I deny that they captured our battery. General Armistead fell, mortally wounded, a few yards from the spot where Cushing fell, his young and gallant adversary. As a matter of fact, I fired several shots at Armistead from my pistol, but when they came into our battery it was all over within a few minutes. There was no cheering or rejoicing by the Confederates, I can tell you."

EVOLUTION, CRUISER TO BATTLESHIP.

Japan's Tsukuba class of cruiser, designed during the Russo-Japanese war, and with the experience obtained in the Yellow Sea behind them, were the first armored cruisers to carry a 12-inch gun and to mount it on a more speedy carriage, while the Tsukuba has an armament which for her displacement is quite as heavy as that of the Mikasa. After the indecisive battles in the neighborhood of Port Arthur in 1904, the need for faster vessels, powerful enough to hold an enemy's battleships, was felt so strongly as to have operated in the production of the Tsukuba class. The battle cruiser is the direct outcome of actual war experience, says the Army and Navy Gazette, which continues: "It is not strange, however, that as soon as the 'real thing' occurred a cry for faster ships should have arisen, and that those faster ships should carry the heaviest guns. Rapid concentration at the decisive point could only be obtained in this way. Nor is it surprising that, coupled with this demand, there should have been the suggestion to diminish the thickness of the armor in order to save weight for more essential attributes.

"When it was first proposed to give cruising ships—the successors of the old frigates and corvettes—armored defense, it was the vitals of the ship for which this kind of protection was proposed. At first a thin strip of vertical armor was placed over the vessel at the water line, but this was soon replaced by armored decks. In dealing, however, with ships made of iron or steel, which must speedily sink if their stability is lost, reasonable protection for securing buoyancy became a desideratum. To provide also for the safety of men in the fighting positions was essential when explosive projectiles were constantly being improved. Thus in time the armored protection demanded for the cruiser differed but little, and only in degree, from that demanded for the battleship. But requirements in other directions prevented the expenditure of a large proportion of weight in armor on the cruiser, and consequently the anomaly was seen in some vessels of effective protection for the crews of the heaviest guns and but inadequate protection for the rest of the crew at the ranges at which these vessels were likely to be engaged. When such vessels were engaged in action, as at the Yalu and off Santiago, their defects in this respect were at once made manifest. Experience showed, therefore, that if a cruiser—that is to say, a vessel in which speed and enduring mobility are primary elements of efficiency—is to be given armored protection, it must be sufficient to ensure reasonably adequate security for the stability of the ship and those who are fighting her guns. From this position to that in which she becomes a battleship—in other words, in which offensive power is the first consideration—was not far distant. Thus it might have been expected that the provision of vertical armor protection to any class of vessel would in time lead to that class approximating more and more nearly to the battleship until eventually the types became merged. As also the heavier classes of armored cruiser were obviously attempts to combine the greatest offensive power with the highest speed attainable, it followed that the third attribute should be limited to the smallest amount compatible with reasonable protection for stability and fighting strength. The prevalent belief—which derives some support from recent experiments and trials—that at fighting ranges the number of direct hits on armor will be comparatively few, coupled with the improved resisting power of armor plates to blows given at an angle, has facilitated a reduction and redistribution of armored protection, and has thus directly assisted in the production of what we now call the battle cruiser, but what it is extremely likely will before long, as Admiral Bacon predicted, become the battleship."

HOW TO ORGANIZE THE SUPPLY CORPS.

Honolulu, H.T., May 20, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the proposed legislation consolidating the Quartermaster, Subsistence and Pay Departments, I desire to note four general premises which seem to me axiomatic, and ought to govern in any such proposed legislation.

(a) No officer can claim a right to appointment to any grade or office, appointment to which is not in line of regular promotion provided by law, but is vested in the President, and hence selective with him.

(b) When an officer accepts appointment to position in the gift of the President he of necessity accepts any disadvantage as to rank incident thereto, and forever waives any claim to rectification of such disadvantage so far as rank in his own corps or department is concerned.

(c) In any amalgamation of different corps or departments the basis of rearrangement of officers should be that most consonant with the good of the Service and which does injury to the least number concerned.

(d) In any such amalgamation no officer should be reduced in actual grade, nor relatively to those with whom he served in his old corps or department.

Bearing these principles in mind, let us discuss the various bases or rearrangement of officers in the proposed Supply Department.

1. *Arrangement according to present relative rank.* An inspection of the Relative List in the Army Register shows that any such arrangement would cause great injury in promotion to so many officers that the result would be injurious to the entire Service. A few citations are sufficient to illustrate the case. Devol and Cruse, now Nos. 1 and 2 in the list of lieutenant colonels in the Quartermaster's Department, with promotion coming Sept. 11, 1911, and Jan. 31, 1913, respectively, would appear 9 and 10 in the new list of lieutenant colonels, below men greatly their juniors in age, and whose seniority in rank they did not accept when they accepted their initial commission in the Quartermaster's Department. Further citations are Kranthoff in reference to Stanley, and in the event of the bill not passing until subsequent to Sept. 11 proximo, also to Schofield, who will be promoted lieutenant colonel that date.

Further citations are Hart, Davis, Gallagher, Ruthers, Wilkins, Stivers, Cole, Edwards, Bloom and Lawton, in reference to majors in the Pay Department. Also the disparagement of all the present permanent captains of the Subsistence Department, with reference to majors of the Quartermaster's or Pay Departments, with whom they started even or ranked on Feb. 2, 1901.

2. *Arrangement in three separate lines, as now, with promotion separate in each, without reference to the other two.*

This arrangement would be good were the officers in those lists to remain apart in the performance of their duties. This will, however, not be the case, or the only cause for consolidation would disappear.

Officers who have previously been relatively senior to those in one of the other corps are bound to fall under the command, sooner or later, of some man to whom then they will find themselves junior. For instance, Hart, whose date as major is July 27, 1903, might be selected for special reasons to command an important depot, and have as one of his assistants Schofield, Yates, Kimball, Gambrell or Keleher, and this officer, by reason of more rapid promotion in his own line, suddenly become a lieutenant colonel. This would of necessity place him in command by virtue of his rank, and leave Hart to find himself junior to a man who just before had been his assistant.

The history of our military and naval Services has furnished glaring examples of the dire results which have followed when, due to volunteer commissions of juniors, seniors have fallen under their commands. Moreover, this condition would be permanent as long as any officers of the permanent corps remained, and the heart-burnings and jealousies would constitute an open sore, constantly breaking out and never healing. It appears to me this consideration alone should put this basis of adjustment entirely without the pale.

3. *Rearrangement of all officers on one list according to length of service.* This method would be impossible because of the injustice it would do to all officers of the Pay Department, and, further, would entirely upset present rank, in violation of premise "b."

4. *Rearrangement of all officers in one list according to length of service in present corps or department.* With a few special provisions to meet special cases, this basis would seem to offer a feasible outcome to the difficulties involved in the three previously outlined methods. The special provisions are as follows:

First—Recommission all the present majors of the Pay Department as they now appear without regard to previous service, and all as of Feb. 2, 1901. That would place them on the same basis as the officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments who entered from the Volunteers on that date.

Second—Provide that all majors of the Pay Department appear seriatim in the consolidated list, taking rank therein according to the previous commissioned service of the man at the head of the list. This provision is necessary because this senior major cannot appear on the consolidated list above any officer of the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Department who on Feb. 2, 1901, had more prior service than he, and appeared on the Relative List of that date senior to him, or would have so appeared even had the senior major of the Pay Department borne a date of commission in that corps of Feb. 2, 1901. Based on this method of readjustment, and bearing in mind that no officer shall be reduced in grade, it would follow that all officers who had greater service in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence or Pay Departments than Colonel Rogers would be commissioned colonels, and rank as such according to length of staff service. All those who entered the Quartermaster's, Subsistence or Pay Departments subsequent to Colonel Rogers and prior to Lieutenant Colonel Downey would be commissioned lieutenant colonel, and rank as such according to length of staff service.

All the remaining officers of these departments would be commissioned majors and rank as they would have done on Feb. 2, 1901, had all paymasters been commissioned on that date, and providing that no majors of the Pay Department appear on the consolidated list above any officer of that corps now senior to him in it.

Subjoined is the list of officers of the Supply Department as arranged according to the above method, and

with apologies for lack of correct legislative phraseology the following are submitted as the essentials of a bill to effect the consolidation on these lines:

PROPOSED "BILL."

1. On and after the passage of this act the department known as the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department and Pay Department of the Army and bureaus of the War Department shall cease to exist, and there shall be established a corps of the Army and bureau of the War Department to be known as the Supply Department, U.S. Army.

2. Hereafter the Supply Department, U.S. Army, shall consist of: One major general, two brigadier generals, fourteen colonels, twenty lieutenant colonels, forty-four majors, one hundred captains; Provided, That upon the first vacancy in the list of brigadier generals no appointment shall be made, and thereafter there shall be but one brigadier general.

3. That, to establish rank in the Supply Corps, all officers below the grade of brigadier general shall be placed in one list arranged according to their original date of commission in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence or Pay Departments, respectively. Provided, That no officer shall appear in such list below the name of any officer whom he ranked in his own corps or department at the date of passage of this act; and Provided further, That prior to the arrangement of said list all the present majors of the Pay Department shall be recommissioned as of date of Feb. 2, 1901, in the same grade in which originally commissioned, and in the order in which they appear in the Army Register.

4. That no officer shall be reduced in grade by the provisions of this act.

5. That all officers of whatever grade shall be commissioned as of the grade and rank of the officer of highest rank whose name appears on the said consolidated list below them.

6. That the officers so commissioned in each grade in excess of the number provided in Par. 1 of this act shall be additional officers in that grade until absorbed by regular promotion in operation of law; and Provided, That there shall be one promotion only for each two vacancies occurring in any grade until the additional officers in that grade are absorbed.

7. That to facilitate the absorption of additional officers heretofore provided, any officer of the Supply Corps of more than thirty years' service who applies for retirement shall be retired with rank, pay and allowances of an additional grade; Provided, That such additional grade shall not be more than one in advance of that held in his present corps at the date of passage of this act.

8. That the provisions of Paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, entitled, "An Act to increase the efficiency of the Army, etc.," shall apply to filling all vacancies in the grade of captain of the Supply Department only, and that all appointments to the grade of major in the Supply Department shall be permanent appointments, and shall be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of those officers who have served details in the grade of captain in the Supply Department, and shall have been recommended to the President by the chief of said corps.

None of those officers who are borne on the list of colonels has any basis for objection in view of premise "a"; that is, he cannot claim that his expectation for advancement to chief of his corps, with rank of brigadier general, has been interfered with, because such appointment is vested in the President, and no claim can lie against such preferment. Promotion to a colonelcy is all that any officer can claim as a right. On the list of lieutenant colonels Vinson may be delayed some in promotion, provided on the retirement of General Whipple a senior to him were advanced to brigadier general, which is not an assured fact, though likely.

None of the others below Vinson has any expectation of promotion in his present corps more rapid than that likely to accrue to him on the consolidated list, except in the case of Dorney, who has enjoyed exceptional promotion. In the list of majors there are none who would have cause for complaint, unless it be those in the present Pay Department, because they all have to take rank in the list by Goodman's short service prior to Feb. 2, 1901. This condition, however, they accepted with their original commissions. Should Goodman be promoted prior to the passage of the bill this disadvantage to them would disappear, as Houston's or Ray's service was such as to put them well up on the consolidated list, and none except Gambrell had service prior to May 17, the date of Ray's entry into the Volunteers.

The increased cost of this arrangement due to extra officers will be less than \$10,000 per year for the first six months, and reduce as officers take advantage of the retirement features. This extra cost will be infinitesimal in value compared with the increased efficiency due to satisfaction on the part of officers over the greater justice done them.

Relative rank under proposed consolidation:

Colonels—1. Comegys; 2. Clem; 3. G. R. Smith; 4. Ruhlen; 5. Miller; 6. Dravo; 7. A. L. Smith; 8. Allison; 9. Von Schrader; 10. Hodson; 11. Ballinger; 12. Littell; 13. Bingham; 14. Devol; 15. *Brainard; 16. *Cruse; 17. *McCarthy; 18. *Knight; 19. *G. B. Davis; 20. *Carson; 21. *Baxter; 22. *Zalinski; 23. *Kniskern; 24. *Rogers.

Lieutenant colonels—25. Wood; 26. Baker; 27. Vinson; 28. Williamson; 29. Wallace; 30. Slavens; 31. Eastman; 32. Krauthoff; 33. Payson; 34. Stanley; 35. Schofield; 36. Hart; 37. Yates; 38. A. M. Davis; 39. Gallagher; 40. Ruthers; 41. Wilkins; 42. Stivers; 43. Cole; 44. Edwards; 45. *Bloom; 46. *Lawton; 47. *Downey.

Majors—48. Grove; 49. Kimball; 50. Horton; 51. Chentham; 52. Hacker; 53. Henry; 54. Bailey; 55. Cook; 56. Davidson; 57. Pomroy; 58. Penrose; 59. Young; 60. Coulling; 61. Cannon; 62. Arnold; 63. Goodman; 64. Houston; 65. Ray; 66. Lord; 67. Rochester; 68. R. S. Smith; 69. Gambrell; 70. Keleher; 71. Canby; 72. Lynch; 73. Stanton; 74. Stevens; 75. Scott; 76. Rolfe; 77. Chamberlain; 78. Garrard; 79. Clayton; 80. Case; 81. Fredendall; 82. Elliott; 83. Pettus; 84. Logan; 85. Grant; 86. Killian; 87. Butt; 88. Hamilton; 89. Dutton.

*Extra officers in grade.

Note.—Should Goodman be promoted before the passage of the act all those whose names appear above his in list of majors would also be lieutenant colonels, leaving Houston head of the list of majors.

OPINIONS OF VISITING MILITIAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

That the spirit of Americanism is strong in the Army of the United States is evidenced by the attitude and conversation of the officers of the 18th Infantry, at present a unit of the Field Maneuver Division stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. It was the good fortune of the writer to be assigned to that command for a two weeks' tour of duty, and, putting aside the material benefit derived in a military sense, the impression of fair play and courtesy made a far more lasting impression. The majority of lieutenants in the 18th Regiment and many of the captains are graduates of West Point. The regiment, in the small talk and good-natured criticism which always prevail, was proud of them and of

their abilities to do things. The officers of the regiment were, however, far more proud of an officer who had come to this country twelve years ago, unable to speak a word of English, and who had won his commission by hard work and application. The story of this officer's progress, his aptitude and how he had "made good" was told and retold each time another officer was praised for good work. The officers who had graduated from the Military Academy were the first to praise this officer: were proud to be associated with him, and the general attitude was: We had every chance and he hadn't any chance, and yet he has done as well as have we.

The Militia officers who served with the 18th Regiment had every reason to congratulate themselves. Colonel Davis, the commanding officer, was most courteous, and his every effort was bent toward teaching the visiting Militiamen all that was possible in so short a period as two weeks. The regimental adjutant, Capt. C. D. Herron, prepared a program progressive in its nature, and the most competent officers in the command were detailed as instructors. Capt. H. L. Hegeman, the regimental quartermaster; Lieutenant Andres, the regimental commissary; Lieutenants Cummins and Oleson were especially considerate to the visitors. On the return trip several Militia officers were heard to say that they had learned little. This criticism could not have been made by an officer assigned to the 18th. Lessons in map reading, in outpost, in offense and defense were carefully studied by map and on the available terrain, and an officer would have been stupid indeed not to have profited thereby.

HARRY L. HARRIS, Capt., 5th Regt. Inf., N.J.

BEING LEFT BEHIND.

Moscow, Idaho, May 23, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Inspired by the verses on the "Texas War," by Capt. George Steunenberg, U.S.A., whose catchy verses we all read and enjoy, permit me to submit the following: Perhaps you're tired of "fighting" down upon that dusty border. Perhaps you're even frowning at the so-called "law and order"; But even if you're tired of work—the hard and ceaseless grind. It's a great and darned sight better than "being left behind." Perhaps the weather's hot and the "skeeters" round you hum; Perhaps you're awfully hungry and the mess is on the bum; Still, if you were far away, with that big old camp in mind, You would find it awfully lonesome—this "being left behind."

Then you'd find yourself n'thinking and a'wishing you could hear
The music of the trumpets, so high and sweet and clear,
And the thought of all the "boys in blue" would bring old friends to mind,
Till you'd catch yourself a'swearing at "being left behind."
X. X.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In investigating the naval activity of Austria-Hungary, a representative of the New York Herald finds that this expansion of sea power should not be regarded as constituting a menace for Italy. The powerful Mediterranean fleet proposed contemplates, in the eyes of the Austrian statesmen, the defense of the Balkan peninsula and the protection of the Adriatic. Admiral Montecucoli holds that "no fleet, however great it can be, can be so costly as a war, and he is convinced that while the aims of the dual monarchy are not oceanic, and there is no need of building against the Powers outside the Mediterranean, yet only a strong fleet protecting the coasts from assault will be sufficient to liberate their land forces for employment elsewhere." The program of the Admiral requires, by 1916, a total of sixteen battleships, and, including the three Radetskis, three Erzherzogs and the three Hapsburgs as part of this establishment, he has obtained the laying down of four Dreadnoughts, and expects that the remaining three will be completed by the appointed time. He asks also for twelve cruisers, of which three are voted and three more are required. Of torpedo cruisers he desires twenty-four, of which six are voted and six are to be built. Of destroyers he asks for seventy-two, of which twelve have been voted and twenty-four are to be built. The establishment of submarines is fixed at present at twelve, and provision has been made for that number. The Dreadnought to be launched on June 24 is progressing at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico at San Marco. Her name, Viribus Unitis, has been chosen by the Emperor to express how, with united strength, the work is going forward. Admiral Ritter von Koken believes that at San Marco a Dreadnought can be built as rapidly as in any American, British or German shipyard. All along the Dalmatian coast destroyers and torpedo flotillas are continually exercised.

The New York Sun says: "After a month of the most acrimonious and menacing criticism of the French activity in Morocco, official and semi-official German journals have suddenly modified their tone with that rapidity which inevitably reveals a change in the direction of the breeze in Wilhelmstrasse. Something has happened unmistakably to moderate the German threats, and this something is plainly recognized all over Europe as the declaration of the Russian government that in case of any unwarranted aggression on the part of Germany Russia is prepared to perform its duty to its French ally. The humiliation of the Bosnian affair was keen. In foreshadowing her future policy in the Moroccan situation at a moment when the German Foreign Office was obviously endeavoring to achieve a new triumph, it is clear that Russia has taken a measure of revenge for the Austrian incident."

The first officer not of noble birth ever appointed to one of the cavalry guard regiments of Germany has just been attached to the regimental staff of the Cuirassier Guards at Potsdam, in the person of Lieutenant Rausch.

The British battleship Bellerophon and the cruiser Inflexible were in collision May 27 outside Portland Harbor. The Inflexible was struck on the starboard bow, which made a seven-foot hole below the water line. Two of her compartments were flooded. Capt. Trevelyan D. W. Napier, of the Bellerophon, and Capt. Charles L. Napier, of the Inflexible, are brothers.

President Fallières has nominated General Goiran as Minister of War in place of the late M. Bertheaux, who was killed in the aviation field at Issy-les-Moulineaux Sunday morning, May 21, at the start of the Paris to

Madrid air race. General Goiran was born at Nice in 1847, thirteen years before its annexation by France. He selected French citizenship when the option was offered of becoming a Frenchman or an Italian. His brother accepted Italian citizenship, and is now a retired general in the Italian army.

Following the general recommendations contained in Sir John French's report, it has been decided to adopt a divisional organization in peace time for the Canadian militia. As the greater part of the existing units is drawn from Eastern Canada, the location of the six divisional areas has been restricted to that portion of the Dominion. In Western Canada the three military districts, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Victoria and Calgary, will remain as at present. The headquarters of the new divisions will be as follows: First division, London; second, Toronto; third, Kingston; fourth, Montreal; fifth, Quebec; sixth, Halifax.

In Austria a new military law has been prepared, proposing to reduce the period of army service to two years, with exception in the case of the cavalry, horse artillery and some special services. No change appears to be contemplated in the case of the navy, in which the period is four years in active service and five years in the reserve. Instead of spending three years with the colors, seven years in the reserve of the army and two years in the Landwehr reserves, or in the case of the Landwehr two years on active service and ten years in the Landwehr reserve, both the infantry of the active army and the men of the Landwehr will be subject to a period of two years' active service and ten years in the reserve. In the case of the cavalry and horse artillery, the intended new periods are of three years with the active forces and seven years with the reserve. Certain special arrangements are intended in the case of men called up for service from the reserve. Those who serve for two years will be subject to a maximum period of training with the colors of ninety-eight days during their reserve service, and those who serve three years of seventy-seven days. The Ersatz reserves will be called up for three periods of training, making a total of eighty-four days.

The Bang rifle, now under trial in Austria, has an automatic mechanism combined with a silencer. A tubular silencer of the Maxim type is fixed on the muzzle so as to be capable of moving backward and forward. The impact of the gases from the muzzle drives the silencer forward for a distance of 1½ inches, and this, by means of a rod extending under the barrels, actuates the breech mechanism. The breech is closed by a spring, which also draws back the silencer. This action is said to have all the advantages of the well known systems in which the mechanism is actuated by a portion of the gases which pass through a small hole in the barrel into a power cylinder, while it is not liable to be jammed by fouling. The bayonet has to be fixed to the stock, not to the barrel; but this is considered an advantage, as fixing the bayonet to the barrel seriously affects the accuracy of the shooting.

In the recent cavalry competition in the French army various regimental parties with their horses had seventy-two hours in which to cover 300 kilometers, 186 miles. Out of the twenty-seven parties competing twenty-three carried out the trial. This test was recently referred to in a debate in the British House of Lords, when the Earl of Donoughmore suggested to Viscount Haldane, Secretary of State for War, that a similar competition should be held in England to test the horses of the cavalry regiments. Already, he said, there were prominent men ready to contribute money necessary to reward those who were successful in such a trial. Too much attention had perhaps been given to the cavalry man. It was time to give the mount more consideration. It was easy enough to talk glibly about improving the breed of cavalry horses, but efforts in that direction would prove abortive unless severe tests made it plain where the weaknesses of the native horses lay and along what lines improvement should be sought.

One of the oldest officers in the world is Gen. Sir Charles D'Aguiar, of the British army, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday on May 14. He is the son of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir George D'Aguiar, and is the senior colonel commandant of the Royal Artillery. He entered the royal regiment as far back as 1838. Another very old British officer is Gen. Sir Horace Montagu, who entered upon his eighty-ninth year on May 16. He obtained his commission in 1842.

It turns out that all the fuss that was made in the sensational British press about the buckling of H.M.S. Invincible when she entered the drydock at Portsmouth had no foundation in fact, and that the injury was not serious. As is well known, steel-built ships have a tendency, when placed in dock, to give in a manner foreign to wooden vessels, and it appears that when the Invincible's oil tanks were emptied for examination a slight buckling of some of the plates was noticed, probably because of insufficient shoring when the ship was previously in dock. The discovery led to special instructions for the placing of shores when the Invincible went into drydock again. The ship had actually entered the dock, but the water had not been pumped out, when it was found that the additional shores had not been placed in position. Thereupon the cruiser was taken out of dock to permit of reshoring. Some newspapers tried to establish a connection between the buckling and the gun mountings, but the two matters, the Army and Navy Gazette says, had no relation whatever.

Attacks having been made upon Miss Weston, who for forty years has been working for the welfare of the sailors of the British navy and the merchant marine, two thousand bluejackets, Devonport, carried unanimously a vote of confidence in and sympathy with her. Mr. F. T. Jane, the well known naval journalist, also has taken up the cudgels in behalf of Miss Weston, as has Lieutenant Capper, R.N., who charges that the accusations against her are not made with a desire to benefit the navy, but rather out of personal prejudice.

The Dominion Parliament has voted \$35,000 for the survey of a tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland, to connect Prince Edward's Island with New Brunswick. It will be seven miles long and cost \$15,000,000.

La France and Le Paris will be the names of the French Dreadnoughts recently voted by the Senate. The plan of naming warships after politicians, philosophers, essayists and writers or thinkers of like classes has been abandoned, and the first two ships of the new program have the names of good seamen—Jean Bart and Courbet. Now the country and its capital are to have a turn. No contract is to be given to any company or firm which has at its head, or as a member of its board, one or more members of the Chamber of Deputies or the Senate.

Many of the stories told of Lord Kitchener are probably apocryphal, but one or two of them indicate the

characteristics of the Field Marshal and may have some real foundation. On one occasion, when he was commander-in-chief in India, Lord Kitchener was inspecting the troops at an up-country station and the commanding officer put his men through most complicated maneuvers, and managed to get them so thoroughly mixed up that no one had the least idea what they were doing. "There, sir," was the complacent comment of the C.O. as the bugler finally called the "Halt." "I flatter myself that that was extremely well done." "Oh, admirably, quite admirably," was Lord Kitchener's quiet retort; "but may I ask what on earth you were trying to do?"

In the National Insurance bill proposed by Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for insuring British workmen against non-employment, special provision is to be made for soldiers and sailors leaving the services invalided from other causes than those due to misconduct. The Chancellor, in defending that part of the bill, says that "hundreds and thousands leave the army without any provision from either public or private charity, and they are broken in health for the rest of their lives. This is a crying scandal, and I hope this scheme will put an end to it." It is expected that the establishment of that kind of insurance will result in an increase of enlistments.

DUTIES OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

G.O. 68, May 26, 1911, War Dept.

The following compilation and condensation of existing laws, regulations, and orders relating to the General Staff Corps is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

CHIEF OF STAFF.

1. The Chief of Staff will act as the military adviser to the Secretary of War, and will keep him informed on all military matters relating to the Regular Army, and also on all such relating to the Militia as are within the purview of the War Department. The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, receives from him the directions and orders given in behalf of the President, and gives effect thereto in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. Exceptions to this ordinary course of administration may, however, be made at any time if the President sees fit to call upon the Chief of Staff to give information or advice, or to receive instructions, directly.

3. He will issue, through the Adjutant General of the Army, all orders and instructions of the Secretary of War affecting the Regular Army and the Organized Militia when called into the Service of the United States; and through the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs all those affecting the Organized Militia not in the Service of the United States.

4. He will, under the direction of the Secretary of War, supervise all staff departments and corps, all troops of the line and staff, and all other matters pertaining to the Military Establishment of the Regular Army and all matters relating to the Militia, arising in the execution of acts of Congress and executive regulations made in pursuance thereof, and will perform such other military duties as may be assigned to him by the President. In the performance of these duties the Chief of Staff will, under the authority of the Secretary of War, call for information, make investigations, issue instructions, and exercise all other functions necessary to secure proper harmony and efficiency of action upon the part of those under his supervision. The supervisory power vested by statute in the Chief of Staff covers primarily duties pertaining to the command, discipline, training, and recruitment of the Army, military operations, distribution of troops, inspections, armaments, fortifications, military education and instruction, including the Military Academy and all service schools, and kindred matters, but includes also in an advisory capacity such duties connected with fiscal administration and supply as are committed to him by the Secretary of War. All proposed legal enactments affecting the Army, and estimates for appropriations for its support, will be submitted to the Chief of Staff for the consideration of the Secretary of War. In order that the Chief of Staff may effectively exercise the co-ordinating and supervisory authority, vested in him by statute, the annual reports of division and department commanders, and bureau chiefs, as well as the annual reports of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the service schools, and other subordinate commanders, will be submitted to him for the consideration of the Secretary of War prior to publication.

5. For purposes of administration the office of the Chief of Staff will constitute a supervising military bureau of the War Department.

6. In case of absence or disability of the Chief of Staff, the senior assistant to the Chief of Staff, present for duty, will act as chief.

7. The detail of a Chief of Staff will in every case cease, unless sooner terminated, on the day following the expiration of the term of service of the President by whom the detail was made; and if at any time the Chief of Staff considers that he can no longer sustain toward the President and the Secretary of War a relation of absolute confidence and personal accord and sympathy he will apply to be relieved.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

8. The Chief of Staff is authorized a secretary, to be selected from the General Staff Corps, and will arrange his office in four divisions, as follows:

- The Mobile Army Division.
- The Coast Artillery Division.
- The Division of Militia Affairs.
- The War College Division.

9. Two general officers of the General Staff, detailed by the President from the general officers of the Army, and the Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, who shall be a general officer, will be designated as assistants to the Chief of Staff, and will be placed in charge of the Mobile Army Division, the War College Division, the Coast Artillery Division, and the Division of Militia Affairs, respectively. The Chief of the Coast Artillery Division and the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs shall be additional members of the General Staff.

10. All communications relating to business arising in the Army, or concerning the Army, which are referred to the Adjutant General for the action of superior authority, and which do not come within the jurisdiction of chiefs of bureaus, and all communications relating to business concerning the Army emanating from the bureaus of the War Department requiring the action of higher authority, will be submitted to the Chief of Staff.

11. All papers on important matters, such as those affecting military policy or relating to the expenditure of funds, referred to an assistant to the Chief of Staff for remark and recommendation, will be presented by him in person to the Chief of Staff with a memorandum in each case giving his views and recommendations thereon. All papers on ordinary routine matters so referred will be returned directly to the secretary of the Chief of Staff with a like memorandum giving the views and recommendations of the assistant concerned.

12. Whenever, in the consideration of a matter referred to him, an assistant to the Chief of Staff finds it necessary or advisable, before submitting his recommendation thereon, to cause its reference or return to the Adjutant General of the Army, or to any bureau chief, or to a military authority within or without the War Department, for information or for any intermediate action whatever, the assistant to the Chief of Staff, acting for him and by his authority, is authorized to indicate by memorandum to the Adjutant General of the Army, or to the bureau chief or military authority, the appropriate action desired, and the action of the assistant to the Chief of Staff on all business of this character will be accepted as the action of the Chief of Staff.

13. The requirements of this paragraph do not abrogate War Department orders of Nov. 7, 1905:

"Matters of a purely civil nature will be referred by chiefs of bureaus direct to the Secretary of War, unless otherwise required by their subject-matter."

14. All papers involving questions of general policy, the establishment or reversal of precedents, or matters of special or extraordinary importance will be submitted by the Chief of Staff in person to the Secretary of War; such papers as the Secretary of War may direct will be submitted by the Chief of Staff to the Assistant Secretary of War. On every paper submitted by the Chief of Staff he will indorse his views and recommendations, and wherever necessary each case will also show the recommendations, reports, or information from the bureaus of the War Department or the military authorities outside the Department. Routine business and papers will be acted on by the Chief of Staff in the name of the Secretary of War, as well as such other papers and business as the Secretary of War may indicate. The Chief of Staff may authorize his assistants to act for him in unimportant routine cases.

15. The assistants to the Chief of Staff in charge of the Mobile Army Division, the Coast Artillery Division, and the Division of Militia Affairs will keep the Chief of Staff advised at all times of the efficiency of the personnel and matériel of the Mobile Army, the Coast Artillery, and the Militia, respectively, and they will, as circumstances require, make such recommendations in reference thereto as will in their judgment tend to promote efficiency. In like manner the assistant in charge of the War College Division will keep the Chief of Staff advised of the work of his division and make recommendations to promote its efficiency.

16. The Chief of Staff and the assistants to the Chief of Staff may correspond or confer directly with the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department and with each other on matters referred to them for remark and recommendation. They may correspond directly with the commandants of the service schools and with the presidents of the technical boards of the branches of service pertaining to their divisions on subjects of a purely technical character which do not involve questions of command, discipline, or administration and do not relate to the status or interests of individuals. The Chief of Staff and the Division of Militia Affairs may also in like manner correspond directly with the officials of the various states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and also with officers of the regular service detailed for duty therewith under Sec. 20 of the Act approved Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the Act approved Mar. 27, 1908, or those who may be detailed under the provisions of the Act approved Mar. 27, 1911, on matters pertaining to the Organized Militia not in the Service of the United States.

17. The assistants to the Chief of Staff are charged generally with the recommending to the Chief of Staff of officers in the different branches of the Army under their supervision for special duty and assignment to organizations and stations. They will also make recommendations to the Chief of Staff as to the instruction of officers and enlisted men in those branches, and as to examinations and transfer of officers to them and for promotion therein; and will recommend to the Chief of Staff such examinations and such courses and methods of instruction in the service schools and the War College and elsewhere under their respective supervision as they shall deem requisite to insure a thoroughly trained and educated force. To this end they are authorized, with the approval of the Chief of Staff, to issue directly to the officers in branches under their supervision bulletins and circulars giving information on current military matters of a purely technical character which do not involve questions of command, discipline, or administration, and do not relate to the status or interests of individuals.

18. The offices of the assistants to the Chief of Staff, except those of the assistants in charge of the War College Division and the Division of Militia Affairs, will not be offices of record except of correspondence authorized by Par. 12; all other records pertaining to the duties of these assistants will be kept in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army. The War College Division will be the office of record for all matters pertaining solely to the work of that division; the Division of Militia Affairs will be the office of record of the War Department on all matters pertaining solely to the Organized Militia not in the Service of the United States; the office of the Adjutant General of the Army will be the office of record for all other matters relating to the work of these divisions. All of the records referred to above, which are kept in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army will be available whenever needed for the official use of the Chief of Staff or any assistant to the Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

19. The duties of the General Staff Corps, under direction of the Chief of Staff, shall be to prepare plans for the national defense, and for the mobilization and the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders; to act as their agents in informing and advising them of the action of all the different branches who are by law under the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President. While serving in the General Staff Corps officers may be assigned to duty by the Secretary of War with any branch of the Army.

20. The general officers authorized by law for the General Staff Corps, except the Chief of Coast Artillery, are detailed by the President from the general officers of the Army. The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs is also so detailed. All details to vacancies in the General Staff Corps in grades other than those of general officers will be filled on the recommendation of a board of five general officers, not more than two of whom shall be members of the General Staff Corps, convened by the Secretary of War at such times as may be necessary. The board will be sworn to recommend officers solely on their professional efficiency, on their probable aptitude, and fitness for General Staff service, and will select such number of officers of the proper grades to fill existing or expected vacancies as the Secretary of War may direct. Officers may be re-detailed, subject to the conditions of Par. 18, when eligible, by the Chief of Staff on the approval of the Secretary of War.

21. Officers will be detailed in the General Staff Corps for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. Upon being relieved from such duty they will return to the branch of the Army in which they held permanent commissions, and except in case of emergency or in time of war will not be eligible to further detail in the General Staff Corps until they have served for two years in the branch of the Army to which they belong. This ineligibility will not, however, apply to any officer who may have been relieved prior to the expiration of his four years' detail in the corps, but such officer will become ineligible as soon as he shall have completed a total of four years with the corps, and will not be again eligible until after two years' service in the branch of the Army to which he belongs. The provisions of this paragraph will apply to all officers of the General Staff Corps.

22. Officers of the General Staff Corps other than the Chief of Staff will be assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff and also to duty with other general officers and superior commanders. Those on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff will perform such duties under the law as he may direct; those assigned to duty with other general officers and superior commanders will serve under immediate orders of such commanders and assist them in the performance of their military duties.

23. The senior officer of the General Staff Corps assigned to duty with the command of a general officer or other superior commander, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of War, will be the chief of staff of the command. He will bear the same relation to the commanding general officer or other commanders as does the Chief of Staff to the Secretary of War, and will in like manner supervise all troops of the line and staff and all bureaus included in the command. All General Staff officers assigned to such duty will endeavor in every way to assist in carrying out the general duties prescribed by law for the General Staff Corps. General Staff officers attached to commands in the field will keep careful journals of operations, from which they will compile reports of these operations for the use of their immediate commanders and also for the information of the War Department. When a commanding general is temporarily absent from his command and his duties have not been formally assumed by the next in rank the chief of staff of the command will act as his representative in his absence.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

*This paragraph is subject to the provisions of the order of the Secretary of War of April 14, 1906.

NEW STAFF ASSIGNMENTS.

It is understood that the following staff assignments will be made under the organization of the Army into the new divisions and departments. These are in addition to those already announced in our columns:

Eastern Division: Chief quartermaster, Col. F. C. Hodges; assistant, Capt. B. H. Wells; chief commissary, Col. J. M. Allison; chief surgeon, Col. J. Van R. Hoff; assistant, Lieut. Col. William Stephenson; chief paymaster, Col. W. H. Comegys; chief Engineer, Col. William M. Black; chief ordnance officer, Col. O. B. Mitcham; chief Signal officer, Major S. Reber; coast defense officer, Col. A. Cronkrite; assistant, Major E. Langdon. Department of the East—Adjutant general, Major Fred Perkins. Department of the Gulf—Adjutant general, Lieut. Col. F. B. Jones.

Central Division—Chief of staff, Lieut. Col. G. T. Bartlett; assistant, Major E. A. Root; adjutant general, Col. W. A. Simpson; inspector general, Lieut. Col. C. C. Morton; assistants, Lieut. Col. J. B. Erwin, Major J. T. Dickman, Major Eli A. Helmick; judge advocate, Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh; assistant, Major Beverly A. Read; quartermaster, Col. J. L. Clem; assistant, Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse (temporary); Capt. William Brooke; chief commissary, Col. E. E. Dravo; chief surgeon, Col. L. M. Mans; assistant, Lieut. Col. William B. Bannister; chief paymaster, Major Thomas C. Goodman; chief Engineer, Lieut. Col. G. A. Zinn; chief ordnance officer, Lieut. Col. G. W. Burr; assistant, Major Samuel Hof; chief Signal officer, Col. R. E. Thompson. Department of the Lakes—Adjutant general, Lieut. Col. C. W. Taylor. Department of Missouri—Adjutant general, Major H. C. Hale. Department of Texas—Adjutant general, Major W. S. Scott.

Western Division—Chief of staff, Col. W. A. Nichols; adjutant general, Lieut. Col. T. C. Brodie; inspector general, Lieut. Col. George Bell, jr.; assistants, Majors F. G. Mauldin, J. H. Frier, I.G.D., and Major George Blakely, C.A.C.; judge advocate, Major Blanton Winship, chief quartermaster, Col. Frederick Von Schrader; assistant, Major H. J. Hampton; chief commissary, Major Charles R. Krauthoff; chief surgeon, Col. R. G. Ebert; assistant, Lieut. Col. H. S. T. Harris; chief paymaster, Lieut. Col. Webster Vinson; chief Engineer, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees; chief ordnance officer, Lieut. Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles; chief Signal officer, Major F. Green; coast defense officer, Col. Frederick Marsh; assistant, Major William G. Hann. Department of Colorado—Adjutant general, Lieut. Col. Ira A. Haynes. Department of Columbia—Adjutant general, Lieut. Col. S. W. Dunning.

Philippines Division—Chief of staff, Lieut. Col. W. D. Beach; adjutant general, Col. H. O. S. Heistand; inspector general, Col. J. L. Chamberlain; assistants, Majors T. R. Rivers and Major G. W. Read; judge advocate, Lieut. Col. F. L. Dodds; chief quartermaster, Col. Isaac W. Littel; chief commissary, Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard; chief surgeon, Col. L. W. Crampton; chief paymaster, Col. H. L. Rogers; chief Engineer, Major H. C. McKinstry; chief ordnance officer, Major J. W. Jones; coast defense officer, Col. C. G. Woodward. Department of Luzon—Adjutant general, Lieut. Col. F. S. Long. Department of the Visayas—Adjutant general, Major M. H. Johnstone. Department of Mindanao—Adjutant general, Major H. S. Whitney.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

A Congressional document publishes a report of the hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the important bill to establish a "Council of National Defense." This document includes the hearing of Jan. 24, 1911, reported in our issue of Feb. 11, page 688, and the hearing of May 19, reported May 20, page 1151. There was but one opinion expressed by those appearing before the committee, and that was strongly in favor of the bill. Secretary Dickinson said: "I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to say that I have considered the question and am very heartily in favor of the bill. I think one of the main troubles that we have had is that we have not proceeded upon a comprehensive and uniform plan in the development of our schemes for military defense. What we have done in that line has been largely sporadic, brought forward from time to time upon individual suggestion, and reflecting more or less the views of some particular Secretary of War, so far as the Army is concerned, or the Chief of Staff, and there has never been any system of uniform legislation well thought out, planned, thoroughly studied and proceeded with."

Statements in substantial agreement with this were made by the Secretary of the Navy, General Wood, Admirals Mahan, Wainwright and Rodgers, General Wotherspoon, Comdr. Frank Kinsey Hill, U.S.N., and Hon. John A. T. Hull. Included with the hearings is a lecture on "Co-ordination Before and During War," prepared by Commander Hill for delivery at the Naval War College.

Secretary Dickinson further said: "I take it that our Army, unless conditions greatly change, will never be very much larger than it is now; and there are different plans and suggestions about the National Guard and legislation that ought to be adopted, so as to make it effective and responsive in time of emergency."

"Mr. Hobson: In the matter of the administration of the Army in the abolition of useless and expensive posts, the recommendations of this board would aid the Secretary of War?"

"Secretary Dickinson: Undoubtedly. I think a recommendation of this sort would go far in that direction. One of the heaviest burdens we have to bear is the upkeep of large posts. The system that we have is quite contrary to the system that prevails in any other country. When I was in France on my recent trip I saw a two-regiment post just finished on the edge of Paris, within the limits of the city, that did not occupy, probably, one-tenth the space that we ordinarily use for that purpose. It dispenses with all the immense upkeep of sidewalks, lawns, cleaning of roads and the doing of a large amount of work which is really menial work and quite discouraging to soldiers, and apart from what we usually associate with the military career. I asked the officer in command in case war should be declared what proportion of his force would be necessary to take care of that post, how many he would have to leave behind, and he said, 'None at all.' He said, 'Our convalescents would do that. We would march our entire effectives at once to the front.' It is well known that a very large percentage of our men have to be left in charge of the post, or we have to go to the expense of hiring civilian caretakers."

"Mr. Hobson: Our system that you complain of has

been a growth of conditions, partly political, and that makes it difficult to change?"

"Secretary Dickinson: It has been a growth, growing here and there under special conditions. It has not been the outcome of any comprehensive plan. I am not prepared to say what we expend on the upkeep of posts, but it is enormous as compared with other countries."

"Mr. Hobson: And any attempt to materially modify the present practice would meet, of course, with opposition?"

"Secretary Dickinson: Local opposition at once." The text of the bill (H.R. 1309) was given April 22, page 1005.

ARMY ITEMS.

The transport Sheridan arrived at Manila June 3 with twenty-five officers, 137 enlisted men, 7th Regiment, U.S. Cavalry; 396 casuals.

The transport Buford sailed from San Francisco June 5 for Manila with Colonel Sibley, 14th Cav.; Colonel Howell, 19th Inf.; Captains Watkins, Game, Doster, McCammon, Burt, Q.M.D.; Lieutenants Bastion, M.C., Mills, M.R.C., Tyndall, 2d F.A., Brophy, 7th Cav., Robins, 12th Cav., Councilman, Clark, C.A.C., Farrow, Hoerner, Spreckles, P.S., unassigned; Hawaiian recruits, C.A.C., 15; F, 1st F.A., 26; 5th Cav., 21; G, Engineers, 13; casuals nine, unassigned; Philippine recruits, Engineers, 7; Cavalry, 145; Field Art., 6; Coast Art., 60; Infantry, 421; Hospital Corps, 1; casuals, 9.

Secretary of War Stimson, as an example to the Army, has been vaccinated against typhoid fever, Major Russell, at the War College, having administered the virus. Though earnestly advocated for the entire Army personnel, the War Department has made the anti-typhoid vaccination compulsory only with the troops at the Texas maneuvers.

The United States Circuit Court of New York recently decided that the old twenty miles a day law isn't applicable now when a soldier is computing his travel allowance, and held that Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, U.S.A., retired, must pay back the \$812.50 travel money and extra pay he drew when mustered out on April 6, 1899. It was a "friendly suit" brought by the War Department. The Captain commanded the 4th New Jersey Volunteers in the Spanish War. Judge Hand, in his decision, said: "It is perhaps hard on Captain Gillmore that he should not be permitted to keep a travel allowance, even though it be out of proportion to the actual expense to which Volunteer officers are entitled, but so it is hard upon officers upon the active list. Each loses a substantial perquisite, which has been sanctioned by time, but which is none the less for the most part a mere gratuity. The only unrewarded hardship which no one but Captain Gillmore must bear is the actual expense he was put to to reach home. As to that he has a very real grievance, and for that I wish I could give him a remedy."

Capt. M. M. Maxon, U.S.A., retired, who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been named administrator of the estate of Color Seret, William G. Layland, formerly a member of the 2d Regular Infantry, wants to hear from some soldier who served with the latter. Layland died in Cincinnati, Ohio, recently, and left considerable money. It will be necessary to secure witnesses who can recognize writings of Layland in order to aid in closing up his affairs.

The contest for the Mounted Service Cup was the star attraction at the meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association at Belmont Park, N.Y., June 8. The Mounted Service Cup originally had sixteen nominations, but scratches reduced the field to five starters. The conditions called for the horses to be owned by the Government or by officers in the U.S. Army and to be ridden by officers in summer dress uniform. Lieut. R. G. Alexander, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on his horse Metaphor, by Disguise—Biturica, a full brother to James R. Keene's Maskette, won the race by two lengths. The other starters were Tampico, Matabon, Colored Lady and May Lee. May Lee, ridden by Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 10th U.S. Cav., although a bit fractious going to the post, got away in front at the flag, with Tampico in second place, and the others well up. May Lee was rushed out in front, and before the field had run an eighth of a mile was ten lengths to the good. Passing the stand the order was May Lee, Tampico, Matabon, Metaphor and Colored Lady. The field was closely bunched rounding the top turn, just before being straightened out for home. Coming into the stretch Metaphor assumed command, and getting a nice hand ride from his jockey, was an easy winner by two lengths. Tampico, which had always laid in a forward position, finished eight lengths in front of Matabon, which was ten lengths ahead of Colored Lady, with May Lee beaten off. The summary is as follows: Metaphor (Lieut. R. G. Alexander), owner, 170, 1; Tampico (U.S. Government), Lieut. S. M. Rumbough, 15th U.S. Cav., 167, 2; Matabon (Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.), owner, 162, 3; Colored Lady (Capt. R. G. Paxton, 10th U.S. Cav.), Lieutenant Green, 160, 4; May Lee (Lieut. W. J. Scott, 10th U.S. Cav.), Lieutenant Adair, 165, 5. Purse, \$250, of which \$50 to second horse and \$25 to third. About two miles on the flat.

The annual summer conference of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., began June 2, when the Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, delivered the address. Mr. Meyer gave an outline of the plans for the reorganization of the Atlantic Fleet, which takes place about July 1. The flagship will be separated from all divisions, and the commander-in-chief will not have command of a division. There will be five divisions of four vessels each, each division being commanded by a rear admiral. A new plan is to have much of the repairing done afloat rather than in the yards. Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, also made an address to the conference. The college staff consists of Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, president, and Capt. James H. Oliver, Comdrs. Frank K. Hill, Newton A. McCully, William V. Pratt and Charles T. Vogelgesang; Lieut. Comdr. William S. Turpin, U.S.N., and Major R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C. Capt. W. McC. Little, U.S.N., retired, is attached to the college. The list of officers assigned to the conference is Capt. William S. Sims, Comdrs. Thomas P. Macruder and Frank H. Schofield; Lieut. Comdrs. Charles H. Hussey, Thomas T. Craven, W. T. Cluverius and William C. Watts; Lieuts. Edgar B. Larimer, William N. Jeffers, Paul Foley, W. W.

Galbraith, Walter G. Diman, Richard Wainwright, jr., Hugo Frankenberger, Royal E. Ingersoll and F. Caldwell; Surg. T. W. Richards, U.S.N., Major Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., Capt. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., Capt. George A. Nugent, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th U.S. Inf. During the conference Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, gave a series of lectures on naval strategy, and other officers of the Service addressed the conference. The usual war games will form an important part of the summer's work at the college.

One of the towers for the new naval wireless telegraph station at Arlington will be fifty feet higher, measuring from the base, than the Washington Monument. Specifications which have been issued by the Bureau of Yards and Docks call for a tower 600 feet in height from the base and for two towers 450 feet in height. As the ground of the new station is several hundred feet higher than the base of the Washington Monument the top of the new wireless tower will be even more than fifty feet above that of the historic monument. The bids for the towers will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks June 17 and the work must be completed within nine months after the letting of the contracts. The specifications call for wireless towers of the most modern construction. The top of each tower is to be finished with a flagpole, a platform and a railing. There shall also be fitted to the top of each tower outriggers provided with means for attaching wireless apparatus. A stairway is to extend up the entire height of the towers, with landings at each panel.

Under the direction of Major Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., the water in the cofferdam surrounding the sunken battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor, Cuba, on June 7 reached the required five-foot level, and is being held at that point successfully. Three leaks were found, but now all seepage has been accounted for, and the Engineers in charge are confident all is well. Major Ferguson is highly pleased with the progress of the pumping. The state of the wreck amidst indicates great damage aft. The after turret now shows plainly and is intact. The after mast is square with the deck, which lists to port. Work will be discontinued until the arrival on June 15 of the board of officers which will conduct the investigation. The water will be maintained at the five-foot level. The cofferdam seems to be holding well, and apparently the figures of the Engineers are correct. No weaknesses have developed in the caissons.

An earthquake in the City of Mexico on June 7 killed sixty-three persons, wounded seventy-five and destroyed much property. About half of the dead were soldiers, who were crushed in the falling walls of the barracks. Eleven wives of soldiers were among the killed. The quake occurred a little after daylight. In spite of the disaster, a great welcome was given to the insurgent leader, Madero, who made a triumphal entry later in the day into the city, being acclaimed by the entire populace. Immense crowds greeted him and flowers were strewn in his pathway. The Mexican capital never had shown greater enthusiasm over a popular hero. In the evening Madero and his party were the guests of Provisional President de la Barra in the palace. Good order was maintained by the soldiery throughout the city.

Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, on trial by G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, charged with obtaining unauthorized assistance in solving problems in the course in military art, with the intention of receiving a higher rank than he was entitled to, is represented by Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th U.S. Inf. The defense claimed that Captain Decker would have no reason whatever for obtaining unauthorized assistance, inasmuch as his grades in other classes in the school would not have passed him into the Staff College with rank one in tactics.

Orders will shortly be issued by the War Department sending two colonels now on detached service to the Philippines and two more to the Maneuver Division. Col. H. S. Bishop and Lieut. Col. L. S. McCormick will be ordered to report to the commander of the Philippines Division, and Col. Frank A. Edwards and Col. M. W. Day to the commander of the Maneuver Division. Col. Homer W. Wheeler, who, it was expected, would go to the Maneuver Division, has filed an application for retirement.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., has written Assemblyman Cuvillier, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs of New York, advocating the passage of the Cuvillier bill, making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to United States soldiers or cadets within half a mile of the grounds of the Military Academy. The bill has passed the Assembly, but has been opposed in the upper house by Senator Rose, of Newburg, because the restricted territory embraces the village of Highland Falls.

Capt. D. C. McDougal and twenty candidates for the Marine Corps rifle team arrived in Boston on June 6 from Guantanamo. Capt. Thomas L. Holcomb, jr., who is also to be attached to the rifle team, arrived in San Francisco on the same day, and will join Captain McDougal at the Wakefield range in the near future.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Niles on June 14 will cause the following promotions: Capt. C. B. T. Moore to rear admiral; Comdrs. Marbury Johnston and Edwin A. Anderson, the latter an additional number in his grade, to be captains; Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hough to be commander; Lieut. F. J. Horne to be lieutenant commander.

Washington advices of June 9 state that the Coast Artillery troops at Galveston and San Diego will be returned to their stations within a week or ten days. There is no change in the plans for the Maneuver Division.

The Senate on June 9 passed the bill (S. 116) to maintain an Engineer detachment at the Military Academy; also the bill (S. 315) fixing rank of military attachés.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Matthias W. Day, U.S.A., promoted March 21, 1911, from lieutenant colonel, 6th Cavalry, was born in Ohio Aug. 8, 1853. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when, as additional second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. Colonel Day is the holder of a medal of honor, which was awarded for gallantry in action against Indians Sept. 18, 1879, at Las Animas Canyon, N.M. At that time he was first lieutenant and R.Q.M., 9th Cavalry. He advanced alone into the enemy's lines and carried off a wounded soldier of his command under a hot fire and after he had been ordered to retreat. He was also awarded the brevet of captain for gallant services in action against Indians during the attack on Geronimo's stronghold in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico, Aug. 7, 1885, and in the Terres Mountains, Mexico, Sept. 22, 1885, while a first lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, March 1, 1878, and was an officer in that command until Feb. 28, 1901, when he became major, 15th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 6th Cavalry, Jan. 19, 1907. Colonel Day, in the early days of his military service, had a long period of frontier duty, and was in numerous actions against the Indians. He was at posts in Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska and South Dakota from January, 1878, to July, 1891. Other subsequent services included riot duty at Butte, Mont., in 1894. He was lieutenant colonel, 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, May 9, 1898, and went to the Philippine Islands in 1901. He was military governor, Davao, till July, 1903. After serving at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Santa Clara, Cuba, and Fort Meade, S.D., he went to the Philippines again in 1908, where he engaged in a fight with Moros at Ilian Dimaludu River, near Lake Lanao. He was with Captain Signor's squadron, Bamboo Fleet, in the Sulu Sea, chasing Fikiri pirates during June and July, 1909. His last post of duty was at Fort Riley, Kas.

Col. Hoel S. Bishop, U.S.A., promoted from lieutenant colonel, 15th Cavalry, March 3, 1911, was born in Wisconsin Feb. 11, 1850, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873. He was assigned to the 15th Cavalry as a second lieutenant, and remained with that organization until Oct. 27, 1908, when he was transferred to the 14th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 15th Cavalry, Feb. 26, 1909. From the latter part of 1873 to November, 1880, he was continually on duty in the West on frontier duty, where he took part in many Indian fights and campaigns. He was engaged in fights in Diamond River country, Ariz., March 13 and 14 and April 6 and 8, 1874. While scouting in Indian Territory, Sept. 24, 1875, to June 9, 1876, he was engaged in a fight on Cinnamon River, Jan. 22, 1876. He took part in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions to Oct. 24, 1876, being engaged in the action on Indian Creek, Neb., July 17, 1876, and the combat of Slim Buttes, Dak., Sept. 9-10, 1876. While on frontier duty at Camp Brown, Wyo., he took part in the Bannock campaign to July 21, 1879, being engaged in three skirmishes in September, 1878. He was on the Ute expedition in Colorado to April 20, 1880, being engaged in the action of Milk Creek, Colo. His subsequent services included duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo.; Fort Sidney, Neb.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Supply, Indian Territory; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Reno, Okla., to June, 1893. After serving at Forts Brown and Sam Houston, Texas, he went with his regiment to Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., in 1898, and went to Porto Rico in 1899 and to the Philippines with his regiment in 1901. After returning to the United States he was on duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., the Army War College and Fort Riley.

Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.D., promoted assistant Q.M.G., with rank of colonel, to date from March 3, 1911, to fill an original vacancy, was born in New Jersey Dec. 5, 1857. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1878, and was graduated June 13, 1883, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 10th Infantry. He remained on duty in that organization until April 25, 1895, when he was appointed captain and A.Q.M. He served as major and Q.M. of Volunteers in 1900, and was promoted major and Q.M. Oct. 26, 1901, and lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G. March 19, 1908. While an officer of the 10th Infantry he served on frontier duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., during a part of 1884 and 1885, and was also on duty later in Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma to Oct. 8, 1894. He was Q.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assistant to depot Q.M. at New York city up to September, 1899, when he went to the Philippines as Q.M., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. Among other duties he was also temporarily in charge of the construction of the government cold storage and ice plant in Manila. He was also chief Q.M., 1st Division, 8th Army Corps; chief Q.M., Department of Northern Luzon, and after returning to the United States, in 1902, his duties included that of depot Q.M. at New York city, and he was in the office of the Q.M.G. at Washington, and his last assignment was as Q.M., headquarters, Department of the East.

Lieut. Col. Edgar W. Howe, 11th U.S. Inf., who has been retired from June 6, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Massachusetts Jan. 28, 1854. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1878, when, as a second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 17th Infantry. During his service he was, among other duties, on frontier duty in Dakota until January, 1882, when he was detailed as professor of military science at Bowdoin College. In July of that year he was relieved, and detailed to the same duty at the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. He was promoted to first lieutenant in January, 1885, and six months later returned to frontier duty in Montana. He was professor of military science at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., from September, 1894, until April, 1899, serving also as mustering officer for that state during the war with Spain. He was transferred to the 22d Infantry in 1902, and was promoted major Feb. 10, 1903, and lieutenant colonel Feb. 15, 1911.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who was retired from June 7, 1911, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Scotland May 31, 1861. He served as an assistant quartermaster of Volunteers from June, 1898, until July, 1899, when he was appointed a major in the 27th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command in the Philippines. He was appointed a quartermaster in the Regular Establishment, with the rank of captain, Feb. 2, 1901.

Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., who is to be retired for age on June 14, 1911, was born in Illinois,

and during the Civil War served in the 142d Illinois Volunteers from June to October, 1864. He entered the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 23, 1865, and was graduated in 1869. His service includes duty on the Pawnee, 1870-71; Terror, 1871-2; Nicaragua Canal surveying expedition, 1872-3; torpedo station, 1873, and on the Frolie, 1874. He was in the coast survey, commanding the schooner Silliman, 1874-6; was on the Michigan, 1877-8, and on the Constellation, 1878, carrying the American exhibit to the Paris Exposition. After a short assignment on the Swatara, he made a special cruise around the world in the Ticonderoga during 1878-81. He was on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, and was subsequently on duty on the Lancaster on the European and South Atlantic Stations; was inspector of ordnance, armor and steel shafting at the Bethlehem Iron Works and at the Carpenter Steel Works. He was in the Bureau of Ordnance preparing armor specifications in 1892-3, was on the Detroit and Yantic, of the South Atlantic Station, 1893-6; Newark, 1896, and at the Torpedo Station, Newport, 1896-9. He served on the Massachusetts as executive officer, 1899-1901, and in April, 1901, was assigned to duty as inspector of the 8th Lighthouse District, New Orleans; was in command of the Bennington and Boston, and was inspector of ordnance for the Navy. He was in command of the Louisiana during the last half of the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world, was a member of the Lighthouse Board, and his last assignment to duty was as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington. He reached the grade of rear admiral Sept. 15, 1909.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

On Saturday evening, June 3, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edward Martin, 111 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., their only daughter, Miss Ethel Blanche, was married to Midshipman Oliver Lodwick Wolfard, who was graduated from the Naval Academy June 2. The wedding was a quiet one, and was performed by the Rev. Alexander Bielaski, pastor of the Maryland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Gladys Martin, as maid of honor, and the groom's best man was his classmate, Midshipman E. D. Capehart. The engagements of three other midshipmen to whom the Navy Department has extended the privilege of becoming bachelors have been announced. Midshipman T. Starr King, 2d, of California, president of the class of 1911 and a scholar and athlete, will marry Miss Anne Gordon Winchester, of Wilmington, Del.; Midshipman Beirne S. Bullard, of Wisconsin, one of the leading students in the class, will marry Miss Marjorie Willard, of Catonsville, Md.; and Midshipman Harry R. Bogusch, captain of the 12th Company, which won the colors for general excellence, will marry Miss Grace Pigman, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Comdr. G. W. Kline, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kline have announced the engagement of their daughter, Angie S. Kline, to Judge Charles E. Southard, of Greeley, Colo. The wedding will take place at the Moorings, Bound Brook, N.J., June 28.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue, page 1202, the marriage on May 29, 1911, at College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, of Miss Ethelwyn Cary and Lieut. John Coker, 15th U.S. Cav. The house of the bride's grandmother, where the wedding was held, was done in white and green, graceful clusters of many lilies lifting their snowy chalice above the background of Southern smilax and palms. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room before a bank of green. The bride came down the long stairway on the arm of her fiancé, as was the fashion in the days of her grandmother. There were no attendants, and the service was read by Rev. Charles A. Austin, pastor of the College Hill Presbyterian Church, which was founded by the bride's great-grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cary. The bride is the only child of Mr. Samuel Cary, whose family for generations has been identified with College Hill. She wore a gown of white satin, with overdress of white marquisette showing the shimmer of crystal underneath. The bodice was decorated with bands of crystal, and her hair was simply coiffed beneath a misty veil of tulle held above her lovely face like a cap, and bound with a delicate line of pearls. Her bouquet was of white sweet peas and orchids. A delightful reception followed the ceremony before the bride and groom were hurried away in a shower of the traditional rice and roses on their honeymoon journey. They will go at once to visit Mr. Coker's mother, Mrs. John J. Coker, at Westfield, N.J., and in a few weeks Mr. Coker will report for duty at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte Ellen, to Lieut. Joseph C. King, 10th Cav.

Ensign John Borland, U.S.N., and Miss Erminie Marie Clark were married in New York city June 5, 1911. Miss Clark, until a few days ago, was conspicuous in the cast of "The Pink Lady," now being played in New York city. The bride is twenty years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Clark, of No. 49 West Sixty-third street. In anticipation of her marriage Miss Clark on June 1 last resigned her place in the theatrical company. The bride has been a member of several Broadway theatrical companies, and is declared to have been the prettiest young woman in the cast of "Girls," which was played last spring and summer at the New Amsterdam Roof Garden. For the last three months she played the part of Sophie in "The Pink Lady." Previously she appeared in "Havana" and other musical productions.

Miss Caroline Tiers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tiers, of 53 West Walnut lane, Germantown, Pa., and Lieut. Charles T. Griffith, 4th U.S. Inf., will be married June 15. The wedding, which will be a small home one, will be followed by a reception. Miss Tiers will be given in marriage by her father, and will be attended by Miss Phoebe Beale, of Germantown, as maid of honor, and two little flower girls, Miss Katharine Swartz and Miss Ann Swartz. After an extended tour Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith will reside at Fort Crook, Neb.

Miss Pansy Bloomer, daughter of Mrs. Heap, wife of Pay Dir. Samuel L. Heap, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., June 3, 1911, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Heap, to Mr. T. Johnson Ward, of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith. Mr. George Beale Bloomer, brother of the bride, gave her away. She wore a robe of ivory satin with a long train and with sleeves and neck of rose point lace. A wreath of orange blossoms held her veil of tulle in

place, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and roses. Mrs. George Beale Bloomer, her sister-in-law, attended her, and little Miss Nora Ward Rhoades, her niece, was the flower girl. Mr. Charles Francis Ward, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The wedding of Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., naval aid to the President, and Mrs. Bessie Draper McKeldin, of Atlanta, Ga., whose engagement we announced in our last issue, will take place on June 10 at his country place, Stony Crest, Bound Brook, N.J., so that his father, who is unable to travel, may be present. Because of the recent death of Mrs. McKeldin's father and mother, only members of the two families will be present. Mr. Jesse H. Draper, of Atlanta, a brother of the bride, will give her away. Mr. Dwight Palmer will be best man.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, at a family gathering at Red Top, Cleveland Park, Washington, D.C., June 4, where they are spending the summer, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amy Richardson, to Midshipman William D. Chandler, jr., U.S.N. Midshipman Chandler is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Chandler, of Concord, N.H., a brother of Lieut. Clark P. Chandler, 11th U.S. Cav., and a grandson of Mr. William E. Chandler, one time Secretary of the Navy.

Miss Mildred Florence Boyd, daughter of Capt. Harry L. Boyd, U.S.R.C.S., of Winthrop, will be married to Midshipman Francis W. Scanlan, U.S.N., of the North Dakota, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Winthrop, Mass., on June 22.

On April 25, 1911, at the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Mercedes Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellis, Los Angeles, Cal., and Asst. Surg. George Franklin Cottle, U.S.N. The wedding took place at the residence of Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. McDowell, conducted by Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, in the presence of Mrs. Ellis, mother of the bride, and the officers and ladies of the station. In the absence of her father, the bride was given away by her brother, Lieut. C. S. McDowell, U.S.N. Miss Ellis was gowned in white silk voile, with bodice and deep panels of Venetian point lace, with the conventional veil, orange blossoms and shower bouquet. Her only attendant was Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Comdr. William M. Crose, U.S.N., Governor of Tutuila, Asst. Surg. W. H. Connor, U.S.N., acting as best man. The wedding supper was served at the residence of Paymr. R. B. Westlake in the adjoining bungalow, after which Dr. and Mrs. Cottle took immediate possession of their new quarters in the station.

The first June wedding at North Adams, Mass., took place June 1, 1911, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Safford at 12 Summer street, when their daughter, Miss Edith, was married to Ensign A. M. Steckel, U.S.N., stationed at San Diego, Cal. The house was decorated with palms, ferns, evergreen and cut flowers. In the parlor were United States flags and Navy banners, giving a naval touch to the occasion. There was a large floral wedding bell, and it was beneath this the couple stood while the nuptial ceremony was performed. The bride was gowned in white embroidered batiste and wore a bridal wreath. She carried a bridal ring on her arm composed of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Little Miss Margaret Holmes was the ring bearer. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The Episcopal ring service was used, and Rev. Louis Zahner, D.D., rector of St. Mark's Church, performed the ceremony. After the ceremony a dinner was served, only the families and relatives of the contracting parties being present. Many valuable wedding gifts were presented. After a short wedding trip the couple will return to Adams for a short stay before leaving for California. The bride is a native of Adams and is an officer of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and had done much to make the town's greatest charitable organization a success.

Ensign George H. Bowdley, U.S.N., was married in Hong Kong, China, June 7, 1911, to Miss Ethel Potts, well known in Hong Kong society. The officers of the U.S.S. Wilmington were present, and formed an arch of swords.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Neilson, of New Brunswick, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helena Bleecker Neilson, to Ensign Arthur Schuyler Carpenter, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Walsh announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth Cecilia, to Lieut. L. R. Dice, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Saturday, May 27, 1911, at Galveston, Texas, where Lieutenant Dice is now stationed.

In St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Tacoma, Miss Miriam Brown, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Warren Brown, of that place, was united in marriage with Midshipman Claude S. Gillette, of the U.S.S. Colorado, Thursday noon, May 25, Rev. Mr. Webb, rector of the church, officiating. Miss Frances Smalley was maid of honor, and Midshipman Owen S. A. Botsford was best man. Luncheon at the Tacoma Hotel followed the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Florence Mae Boesch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boesch, and Lieut. Roy Cleveland Hefebower, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., took place in Washington, D.C., June 6, 1911, at the Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, with the Rev. C. T. Wiles, pastor of the church, officiating. The bride wore a gown of white duchesse satin, trimmed in rose point and duchesse lace. Her veil of tulle was fastened by a wreath of lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies. Mrs. Clarence Boesch was the matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Hefebower, Miss Isabelle Taylor, Miss Annie Peter and Miss Ethel Swein. Mr. Harry Luther Boesch, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Mr. Joseph Curl, Dr. Joseph Rodgers, Dr. Charles S. White and Mr. Ernest Knorr. A large reception followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boesch. Dr. and Mrs. Hefebower left for New York, to sail for New Orleans June 8, to visit before going to their home in Fort Bayard, N.M. They will be at home after June 20.

The wedding of Lieut. John Norwood Ferguson, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Louise Pemberton took place at the home of the bride in Albemarle, N.C., at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, June 7, 1911. Lieutenant Ferguson has just been detached from the U.S.S. North Dakota and assigned to duty at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., where he and Mrs. Ferguson will be at home after June 18.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., is authorized to leave New York on June 17 for London, England, where he will attend the International Congress of Naval Constructors and Engineers.

RECENT DEATHS.

Chief Engr. Edward D. Robie, U.S.N., retired, a notable officer of the old Navy, and who accompanied Commodore Perry on his famous trip to Japan, died early June 7, 1911, at his home, No. 1331 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C., following an attack of pneumonia. He was eighty years old. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1831, the son of Jacob Carter Robie and Louise Willes Dunham Robie, and was educated at private schools and the Academy in Binghamton, N.Y. He was appointed third assistant engineer in the Navy Feb. 16, 1852, and for three years served on board the Mississippi, the flagship of Commodore Perry, in the Japan expedition. In Japan he erected and operated the first line of telegraph, took the first daguerreotypes and assisted in building the first railroad and running the first locomotive in that country, the rails and the locomotive being a present to the Japanese government from the United States. While with the expedition he circumnavigated the globe. He served on board the U.S.S. Michigan on the Lakes until 1856, when he was transferred to the steam frigate Susquehanna, which was a convoy for the Niagara while laying the first ocean cable across the Atlantic. In 1857 the Susquehanna was sent to Greytown, Nicaragua, to capture Walker's filibusters, and in September, 1858, went to Liberia, Africa, in the Niagara, to return captured slaves. In March, 1859, he joined the flagship Lancaster at Philadelphia, Pa., and doubled Cape Horn in that vessel. Among other duties he was senior engineer on the Saranac during the search for the lost sloop of war Levant in 1860. He joined the Mohican in 1861, and served with her during the capture of the forts at Port Royal, S.C.; Brunswick, Ga.; Fernandina, Fla., and on blockade duty. In July, 1862, he was on duty at New York inspecting the construction of the monitor Dictator, and in 1864 he took charge of Ericsson's torpedoes for removing obstructions in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. He was chief engineer of the Dictator in 1864-5, and went to the Pacific in the Ossipee, via the Straits of Magellan, to join the Pensacola as fleet engineer. After serving at the navy yard, Boston, he joined the Wabash as fleet engineer of the European Station. He was fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station and of the combined fleets at Key West and in the Gulf of Mexico in 1874, and was fleet engineer of the Pacific Station 1879-81 in the Pensacola. After that he served ashore on various duties, and during the war with Spain selected vessels for the auxiliary naval force at various ports. He was retired for age with the relative rank of commodore Sept. 11, 1893. He married Miss Helena Adams, of Lisle, N.Y., in 1858.

Choosing a spot in the family burial plot, beneath which he asked to have his body interred, J. A. McLaughlin, son of the late Lieut. J. B. McLaughlin, Signal Corps, U.S.A., lay down on the sod between the graves of his father and mother in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C., June 6, 1911, drank poison and died. The body was discovered shortly after noon by a laborer in the cemetery. Two empty bottles, which apparently had contained cyanide of potassium and morphine, lay on the ground between the graves. The deceased addressed a letter to the superintendent of the cemetery, and explained that he was the only child of the late Lieutenant McLaughlin, and made it plain that he had decided to end his earthly troubles because of ill health and the death of his parents. He asked that no inquest be held over his body, evidently desiring that it be not mutilated by surgeons in performing an autopsy. In order that there might be no trouble about the question of identifying his body he gave a clear statement of his identity. He explained that he resided at Morrisville, Fauquier county, Va., about eight miles from Remington, a station on the Southern Railway.

Mrs. Margaret Adair, wife of Col. G. W. Adair, U.S.A., who died at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 4, 1911, was a sister of Lieut. P. Fitzpatrick, U.S.A., deceased, of the West Point class of 1868, and also sister of the wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. McLaughlin, U.S.A. Mrs. Adair met her last end with Christian fortitude, sustained by all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, of which she was ever a practical member.

Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, U.S.A., retired, died June 7, 1911, at Alamogordo, N.M. Captain Macklin was a son of Gen. James E. Macklin, U.S.A., retired, and a son-in-law of the late Bishop E. R. Atwill, of Kansas City. Captain Macklin, who was retired Aug. 17, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, was born in North Dakota Nov. 4, 1868. In December, 1906, he was shot and seriously wounded by an unknown assailant, who called him to the door of his quarters at Fort Reno, and his health has been very bad ever since. He entered the Army in 1889 as a private in Battery A, 5th Field Artillery. In July, 1898, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of the 11th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 19th Infantry, March 2, 1899, and was transferred to the 11th Infantry the following May; was promoted captain, 10th Infantry, Sept. 28, 1904, and was transferred to the 25th Infantry the following December. Captain Macklin was officer of the day at the time of the Brownsville shooting-up in 1906. He was court-martialed for neglect of duty in April, 1905, but was found not guilty. He leaves a wife and young son.

Mary Lightbourn Brown, the five months' old daughter of Capt. H. L. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Morgan, Ala., May 23, 1911, of infantile paralysis.

Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd, of the British navy, who died at the age of sixty-six in Portsmouth recently, was known to many of our older naval officers through his activity in the West Indies from 1874 to 1878. He was then in command of H.M.S. Bullfinch, and on several occasions received the special approval of the governments of the United States and Germany for protecting their respective interests. In the fifties he took part in the assault on Canton and the capture of the Bogue forts.

Dr. Wilson L. Hawker, who died at York Harbor, Me., on May 6, 1911, was the father of Mrs. Carroll W. Neal, wife of 1st Lieutenant Neal, 1st Field Art., U.S.A.

Town Topics, New York, says: "To show a burst of speed at eighty-eight is to break the record for beauf gallants; and that is exactly what Admiral Upshur did at the Naval Academy alumni dinner last week. He was the oldest alumnus there, the oldest yet the youngest and the gayest, and his gaiety was so genuine and so convincing that no one would dare to suggest that it was assumed. A man who can make gallant speeches to women, can hold his own at table, can so enthrall his

colleagues that they unanimously re-elect him to preside over them at eighty-eight, should be classed among the wonders of the ages, and those who know him best will so class him. There is no more gallant and chivalrous figure in the world to-day than John Henry Upshur, and there never was more spontaneous cheering than that which greeted him when he presided at the dinner at Bancroft Hall."

PERSONALS.

A son, Harold Webb Browning, was born to the wife of Capt. W. S. Browning, 6th U.S. Field Art., June 5, at Fort Riley, Kas.

A daughter, Jean Lewis Walker, was born to the wife of Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, Coast Art., U.S.A., Thursday, June 1, 1911, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Capt. Offner Hope, Coast Art. Corps, was in Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1911, for the purpose of attending the national convention of the American Association of Stationary Engineers.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., with Mrs. Upham, has left Washington for California on his way to China, he having been recently appointed Naval Attaché of the American Legation in Peking.

Admiral Togo, Count Nogi and Prince and Princess Hijashi Fushimi, who arrived in London, England, June 7, as representatives of Japan at the coronation, were greeted with cheers when they arrived at St. Pancras station.

Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, U.S.A., and member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and Mrs. Gaillard were at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, June 5, having come up from Panama for the graduating exercises of their son, who is a senior at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Chinese cruiser Hai-Chi, with China's representatives for the coronation, Admirals Jong and Ching, arrived at Plymouth, England, June 4. The Hai-Chi, which was built at Elswick twelve years ago, is the largest and fastest unit in the Chinese navy.

Major Charles DeLano Hine, U.S.V. (class of 1891, U.S.M.A.), the organization expert of the Harriman railway lines, is contributing to the Railway Age-Gazette a series of articles entitled, "Letters from an Old Railway Official to His Son, a General Manager," which are supplementary to a series written several years ago to the allegorical son as a division superintendent.

Mrs. Charles H. Poor and her daughter, Mrs. Marion P. Maus, wife of General Maus, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., June 6, for Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where General Maus is stationed. Mrs. Poor will spend the summer with them, and her country place at Skaneateles, N.Y., will be occupied by her other daughter, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N.

Major General Greely, U.S.A., will sail from New York on June 6 for London, where he will act as military aid to the special ambassador of the United States. Miss Antoinette Greely, Miss Rose Greely and Miss Gertrude Greely left Washington, D.C., June 3, to visit their sisters in New York. Mrs. Greely closed her house June 4 to join them, and will later take her younger daughters to the White Mountains for the summer.

Marching at the head of the Minneapolis companies of the National Guard in a parade in Minneapolis, Minn., recently, Lieut. Col. Frank T. Corriston, former chief of police, was knocked down and kicked in the head by a runaway horse of Battery B. He was taken to the city hospital, then home, to 3101 Chicago avenue. Colonel Corriston was in 1898-99 captain of Company I, 13th Minnesota Volunteers, in the Philippines. He was also a police judge in Manila. Colonel Corriston at last accounts was reported as resting well, though painfully bruised.

We noticed recently a book by George Borup, entitled, "A Tenderfoot with Peary." Its author is a son of Major Henry D. Borup, U.S.A., retired, lieutenant colonel and chief ordnance officer of Volunteers during the Spanish War. When the book was in preparation Borup and his father descended upon the publishers' office one day and remarked that they had decided that the book ought to be gone over and the pronoun "I" cut out wherever possible. The publishers protested, but it had to be done, with the consequence that this whimsical keenly observant book of exploration was made even more modest than ever. Colonel Borup remarked at the time, "I'm not going to go through life branded as the father of a hero."

Major Gerhard L. Luhn, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Luhn are at Burlington, Vt., the guests of their son, Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen. "Major Luhn's entire service," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "has been with the 4th U.S. Infantry, during which he participated in the battles of the Army of the Potomac in the war for the Union and later in the campaigns against the Indians. After the regiment had become reduced, through battles and disease, to 150 rifles it was detailed as guard to Gen. U. S. Grant at the headquarters of the armies of the United States. Although retired from active military life, Major Luhn still takes a deep interest in Army affairs, and is enjoying his well earned rest in vigorous health."

The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, has invited Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, to lecture before its members about "The Spanish-American Occupation—1521-1899—of the Portion of the Philippine Islands Then and Now the Home of the Moros." He will do so in November next. General Reade, in a lecture in Lowell, Mass., May 17, at a meeting of the old Middlesex Chapter, S.A.R., declared that the history of the bitter experiences of the American Army at Valley Forge had been slighted by historians, and that the true story of the valor of those who were quartered there had never been told. He gave a brilliant résumé of the Valley Forge history, and urged that his hearers make it their business to seek out any scraps of paper bearing the Valley Forge date and secure their preservation, in order that such original documents as may be found may be added to the meager total of those already in hand. That Massachusetts soldiers constituted about one-half the effective force in Washington's Army of 8,000 men and that went into bivouac at Valley Forge on Dec. 19, 1777, was the claim of General Reade. He declared that the military effectiveness of Massachusetts commanders prevented the Revolution from becoming an unsuccessful rebellion. Valley Forge, he said, was the pivotal, bloodless, battle of the Revolution, and it marked the disappearance of the state Militia levy and the birth of the American Army, thanks to such men as Washington, Knox, Glover, Paterson, Learned, Henry Jackson and others.

A daughter, Martha Gaither, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N., at Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1911.

Brig. Gen. David J. Craigie, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Craigie are spending the early summer at Lithia Springs, Va.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley will spend the summer, as usual, at Bar Harbor, Me.

Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sanger will spend the summer months at their place in New Hampshire.

A son, Reynolds Howard Hayden, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., May 30.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schley will leave Washington, D.C., shortly, to spend several weeks at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Howard Brockway is visiting her mother, Mrs. R. B. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., retired, at her P street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. William H. Driggs, widow of Capt. W. H. Driggs, U.S.N., and Miss Natalie Driggs have left Washington, D.C., and gone to Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, U.S.N., Mrs. Larimer and small daughter left Annapolis, Md., June 3, for Newport, R.I., where Lieutenant Larimer will be on duty at the War College.

Mrs. Frederick G. Pyne, wife of Paymaster Pyne, U.S.N., with her three sons, will leave Washington, D.C., the middle of June, to spend the summer at Charmion, Pa.

Rear Admiral Silas B. Casey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Casey and Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon and Mrs. Wotherspoon were among the dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on June 3.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cromwell will close their New Hampshire avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., early in June, and go to the Massachusetts coast for the summer.

Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Lieutenant Miles, U.S.A., and small child have left Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Miles's mother, Mrs. Belden Noble, and gone to Manchester, Mass., for the summer.

Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Captain Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and small daughter will leave Washington, D.C., early in June for Charmion, Pa., going later to Buena Vista, Pa., for the summer months.

Mrs. Randall Hoes, wife of Chaplain Hoes, U.S.N., will go to Princeton, N.J., for the graduation of her eldest son, Mr. Gouverneur Hoes, going from there to Kingston, N.Y., for the remainder of the summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton have taken a cottage at Monterey, Pa., for the summer, and will have with them their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth Parker, of Baltimore, and their baby.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Symons will entertain at a dinner on June 10 in Washington, D.C., in honor of Miss Jessie Krogstad and Mr. William A. Burton, whose marriage will take place in that city on June 14.

Mrs. Archie Miller, wife of Lieutenant Miller, 6th U.S. Cav., and small son are at Chevy Chase, Md., visiting Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Samuel Whiteside, widow of General Whiteside, U.S.A. They will leave shortly for West Point, N.Y.

Lieutenant Commander Upham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upham have been spending a week with Commodore and Mrs. Bostwick at the Normandie, Philadelphia. Early in June they leave for California, where they will visit Mr. Upham's mother at 1941 Barnard Park, Los Angeles.

Mrs. John Biddle Porter, wife of Major Porter, U.S.A., and the Misses Porter left Washington, D.C., and opened their summer home at Bar Harbor, Me. Mrs. Andrew Porter, widow of General Porter, U.S.A., is spending several days at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

A dinner and reception was given by Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., at the naval station, Key West, Fla., May 29, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Paymr. and Mrs. Doherty and Paymr. and Mrs. Blecker. The function was a most enjoyable one, and was attended by the officers of the several government Services and their families.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., rode on horseback June 7 from Fort Myer, Va., to the drill camp of the Engineer Corps, eleven miles distant, in the hills of Virginia, and back again. Secretary Stimson volunteered for vaccination against typhoid fever June 6 by Major Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. S. Howard, U.S.N., on duty at the New York Navy Yard, gave the closing practical talk held at Cob Dock Wednesday evening, May 31. His subject was "How Modern Battleships Are Constructed." The talk was a clear, instructive exposition of the complicated and gigantic task of building our "lions of the sea." Vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed as well.

Officers of the 9th U.S. Cavalry entertained at dinner on May 27 Col. John F. Guilfoyle, who assumed command, and Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, who relinquished command, to assume duties in the Inspector General's Department. Capt. Willard H. McCracken was the toastmaster. The toasts included: "The Old 9th and the New 9th," Colonel Guilfoyle; "The Staff," Lieutenant Colonel Erwin; "Highbrows," Capt. Alexander L. Dade; "The Ladies," Lieut. John S. E. Young; "Why We Came to Texas," Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, adjutant general; "The Mounted Service," Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav.; "The National Guard," Capt. Edward Oimsted, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.; "Our Pals in the 11th," Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, 11th Cav. Besides the above, the following officers were present: Major R. E. L. Michie, Capt. G. F. Hamilton, J. B. Christian, C. E. Stodter, H. A. Sievert, W. M. Craigie, Theodore Schultz, Holland Rubottom, S. B. Pearson; 1st Lieut. H. Bowie, J. H. Howard, D. D. Tompkins, R. R. Camp, R. R. Love; 2d Lieut. Emil Engel, C. B. Amory, G. C. Brant, E. G. Elliott, A. W. Holderness, Gibbs Lykes, A. E. Wilbourn, W. W. Erwin, G. W. McClelland, P. C. Raborg, E. W. Burr, J. A. Roberson; Veterinary Surg. Samuel Glasson, all of the 9th U.S. Cav.; Lieut. F. R. Burnside and J. P. Fletcher, Med. Corps, and Lieut. E. L. Cox and W. E. W. MacKinley, 11th U.S. Cav.; Capt. William Tenny, Med. Corps, Massachusetts National Guard; Capt. A. E. McEvers, Illinois National Guard.

corps. Applications should be addressed upon the prescribed form to the Adjutant General of the Army, and should be accompanied by three or four letters of recommendation as to character from persons of the applicant's community.

Par. 4 provides that lieutenants of the Army who transfer to the Coast Artillery Corps under Par. 47, Army Regulations, 1910, will be required to pass the examinations prescribed in Par. 9 of this order, making a general average of not less than seventy-five per cent. in all subjects.

Par. 7 defines the preliminary mental examination; English grammar and orthography; mathematics: algebra, geometry, trigonometry, elements of calculus; geography and history.

Under Par. 8 applicants who are graduates of recognized colleges or universities, and those who are graduates of institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics of Class A or B, will be exempt from the preliminary examination, and should submit evidences of their graduation when applying for designation.

Par. 9 describes the competitive mental examination in: (1) Elementary electricity, (2) elementary mechanics, (3) elementary chemistry, (4) advanced mathematics, algebra or mechanics as the applicant may elect; (5) the Constitution of the U. S. and the organization of the Government, and elements of international law.

G. O. 66, MAY 24, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Hereafter the field allowance of transportation and the field allowance of tentage and baggage for officers, both in campaign and in permanent camp, and the normal campaign allowance of tentage and baggage for enlisted men will be that prescribed in Field Service Regulations.

2. The allowance of tentage referred to in Par. 181, Field Service Regulations, and not prescribed in Par. 281, Field Service Regulations, will hereafter be as follows: For permanent or maneuver camps.

To every 3 enlisted men when pyramidal tents cannot be furnished: 1 wall tent for quarters; To every 8 enlisted men when pyramidal tents can be furnished: 1 pyramidal tent for quarters.

For each first sergeant for use as troop, battery or company office in addition to allowance for other men: 1 pyramidal tent for office.

For each battery, troop, company, machine-gun platoon or machine-gun company, or non-commissioned staff and band: 1 common tent for latrines and one common tent for storage.

For each squadron or battalion headquarters: 1 common tent for latrines.

For each regimental headquarters: 1 common tent for latrines.

For each regimental adjutant: 1 wall tent for office.

For each regimental commissary: 1 wall tent for office and 1 storage tent.

For each regimental quartermaster: 1 wall tent for office and 2 storage tents.

For each separate brigade, division or higher unit: Such storage tents as the commanding general may direct.

3. The allowance of tentage, baggage and transportation for sanitary units will be that prescribed in the Manual for the Medical Department.

4. When troops are on practice or other marches involving absence from garrison over night the allowance of tentage and baggage will be fixed by the commanding officer. The ammunition wagons prescribed in Field Service Regulations for cavalry and infantry regiments will not be taken with troops on practice marches, or on maneuver camps, unless so directed in orders from the War Department.

5. All orders, circulars, regulations or instructions in conflict with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

G. O. 39, MAY 31, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA. The headquarters, 2d Battalion, and Battery D, 5th Field Art, Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed by marching to Prairie du Chien, Wis., in time to reach there on June 27, 1911, there to join the other batteries of the battalion and march with them to the maneuver tract at Sparta, Wis., for instruction and target practice, and for the purpose of participating in a joint camp of instruction of the 2d Battalion, 5th Field Art, and batteries of field artillery of the Organized Militia.

G. O. 41, MAY 29, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES. Col. Charles W. Foster, Field Art., having reported May 28, 1911, is announced as inspector of field artillery in this department.

By order of Colonel Pitcher: E. A. ROOT, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G. O. 42, MAY 24, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS. This order publishes the proceedings of the G. O. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, of which Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler was president and Capt. Fletcher White, 11th Cav., judge advocate, for the trial of Major Robert H. Rolfe, Q. M., U. S. A.

Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Specification 1 alleged that Major Rolfe, a patient in the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having on May 9, 1911, received a lawful order from Major Paul S. Hutton, M. C., not to leave the hospital night or day, did leave the hospital at about 11 p. m., May 9, 1911, and did remain absent until about 12:15 a. m., May 10, 1911.

Specification 2 alleged that Major Rolfe, being a patient in the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, did in violation of hospital regulations, well known to him, leave said hospital without authority at various times from May 3, 1911, to May 9, 1911, inclusive.

Specification 3 alleged that Major Rolfe did, on various occasions from May 1911, to May 10, 1911, appear at said hospital heavily under the influence of liquor.

Specification 4 alleged that Major Rolfe did, by reason of unauthorized absences from hospital and the unauthorized use of intoxicating liquor while a patient therein, retard his recovery from the injury for which he was being treated.

The accused pleaded: "Guilty." Findings: "Guilty." Sentence: "To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority." Action: Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "Rather than have the misconduct of Major Robert H. Rolfe, Q. M., U. S. A., absolutely condoned, the sentence, 'to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority,' is approved.

"Major Rolfe is most fortunate in having been tried by a commandant who accepted a reprimand as sufficient punishment for the offenses to which he pleaded guilty, and of which he was found guilty, among them being the facts that 'while he was a patient in the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, did, on various occasions from May 4, 1911, to May 10, 1911, appear at said hospital heavily under the influence of liquor, and did, by reason of unauthorized absences from said hospital, and the unauthorized use of intoxicating liquor while a patient therein, retard his recovery from the injury for which he was being treated.' It is not believed that in the business world acts of this kind would be tolerated, and there is objection in the preservation of meat during the Army. It is hoped that, even with the leniency shown him by the court, Major Rolfe will realize that his offense has been a grave one and one which it may not be well to attempt to repeat. Major Rolfe will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G. O. 27, APRIL 4, 1911, DEPT. OF LUZON. This order publishes the proceedings of the G. O. M. at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, of which Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, 7th Inf., was president, and Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Myron E. Bowditch, 15th Cav.

Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Bowditch, being on duty as C. O., as Q. M. and as commissary at the Government coal mines did, without authority, make daily issues to enlisted men whose rations were commuted, of ice for which he was accountable at Liganan, Batan, P. I., between Feb. 1 and July 31, 1910; that he falsely and with intent to deceive reported that he had expended certain amounts of ice for which he was accountable in the preservation of meat during the months of April, May, June, July and August, 1910, but which he sold, and did willfully fail to render any proper account of such sales.

He pleaded, "Not guilty." The accused was found guilty of all the specifications and of the charge, and the acquittal was approved April 3, 1911.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS. MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF. Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Gen. Staff, is detailed and announced as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Gen. Staff, relieved. (June 3, W. D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, executive officer, national matches of 1911, will proceed to Columbus and Camp Perry, Ohio, for the purpose of consulting with the military authorities in Ohio in regard to the conduct of the national matches of 1911. (June 1, W. D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J. A. G. Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, acting judge advocate, temporarily performing the duties of chief commissary, Department of Dakota, and purchasing commissary, St. Paul, Minn., is relieved from those duties, to take effect July 1, 1911. (June 7, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q. M. G. Leave for fifteen days, effective about June 5, 1911, is granted Col. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M. G. (May 31, D. E.) Major George G. Bailey, Q. M., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., Department of the Gulf, for temporary duty. (June 5, W. D.) Capt. John L. DeWitt, Q. M., will repair to Washington, for duty in his office. (June 5, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Gaddes, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 5, W. D.) Post Q. M. Sergt. Michael G. Bullier, now at the department rifle range, Point Bonita, Cal., will proceed to Fort Barry, Cal., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. William Bramstedt, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (May 26, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. John P. Spurr, Q. M., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty temporarily as Q. M. of the transport Sherman, relieving Major Harry B. Chamberlin, Q. M., of that duty. Major Chamberlin after being relieved will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco, about July 6, 1911, for duty.

Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, deputy Q. M. G., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, about Aug. 31, 1911, and will proceed by the first available transport after that date to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the A. G. of the Army for further orders. (June 7, W. D.) Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q. M., having been found by an Army retreating board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incurred thereto, his retirement from active service, is announced. (June 7, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C. G. Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, deputy commissary general, to transfer the property and stores, as well as the funds, pertaining to his office to Capt. Frank C. Bolles, Q. M. (June 1, W. D.) Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, C. S., is relieved from duty as chief commissary, Department of the Colorado, to take effect July 1, 1911, and in addition to his duties as purchasing commissary at Denver, Colo., is assigned to duty as assistant commissary of commissaries of the Western and Central Divisions. (June 5, W. D.)

Capt. William Elliott, C. S., will report in person on July 1, 1911, to the commanding general, the Western Division,

for duty as acting chief commissary of that division until the arrival of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C. S., when Captain Elliott will report to the division commander for duty as assistant to the chief commissary. (June 5, W. D.) Post Comy. Sergt. Lorenzo P. Gardner upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Fort Meade, S. D., for duty. (June 2, W. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Richard F. Rumpff, Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Asa Irwin, who will be sent to Fort Terry, N. Y. (June 2, W. D.) The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, C. S., from duty as chief commissary, Dept. of Texas, July 1, 1911, and will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as commissary of that post in addition to his duties as purchasing commissary, San Antonio, Texas. Captain Cusack is also assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary, the Central Division, to take effect July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, D. C. G., is relieved from duty as chief commissary, Department of the Missouri, to take effect July 1, 1911, and in addition to his duties as purchasing commissary at Omaha, Neb., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the Central Division.

Capt. Douglas Settle, C. S., now on temporary duty at San Antonio, is relieved from duty as chief commissary, Department of Dakota, to take effect July 1, 1911, and in addition to his duties as purchasing commissary at St. Paul, Minn., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary, the Central Division. Pending the return of Captain Settle to his permanent station the commissary at Fort Snelling, in addition to his other duties, will perform the duties of acting purchasing commissary and assistant to the chief commissary of the Central Division. (June 7, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S. G. Leave for two months and fifteen days, about Aug. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Charles F. Morse, M. C. (June 3, W. D.) Capt. William F. Santa, M. C., now sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period of thirty days, and then return to his proper station. (April 11, Phil. D.) Major Arthur W. Morse, M. C., from duty in the Department of Luzon to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (April 22, Phil. D.)

Upon the expiration of the leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M. C., Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M. C., will report to the commanding officer, Department of the Visayas, for duty as chief surgeon of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M. C., who will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (April 14, Phil. D.)

Col. John W. R. Hoff, M. C., will proceed to the following posts, in the order named, for the purpose of making an inspection of the medical department of those posts: Forts Constitution, N. H.; Williams and McKinley, Me.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Plattburgh Barracks, and Madison Barracks, N. Y.; and Forts Ontario, Niagara, and Porter, N. Y. (May 31, D. E.) First Lieut. Adam E. Schlanser, M. C., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Honolulu, H. T., as heretofore ordered. (June 2, W. D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Haverkamp, M. C., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to the Philippine Islands as heretofore ordered. (June 2, W. D.) Leave for ten days, upon the completion of the duties for which he was ordered to Washington, D. C., is granted Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M. C. (June 2, W. D.)

Capt. James W. Hill and Lieut. James R. Mount, M. C., will proceed to Fort Riley, for temporary duty. (June 3, W. D.) Capt. Joseph F. Siler and Capt. William R. Davis, M. C., will remain on duty at the U. S. Military Academy until June 14, 1911, when each of the officers named will return to his proper station. (June 1, W. D.)

First Lieut. Joseph Casper, M. C., is relieved from duty with the 1st Separate Brigade, Galveston, Texas, to take effect July 1, 1911, and will then proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., for temporary duty, and after the completion thereof and the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to the Philippine Islands as heretofore ordered. (June 15, W. D.) Leave for one month and twelve days, upon his arrival at Fort Du Pont, Del., as granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Casper, M. C. (June 15, W. D.)

Col. Charles Richard, M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and assume command of that hospital. (June 5, W. D.) The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: So much of Par. 6, S. O. 178, Aug. 1, 1910, W. D., as directs Col. Louis Brechemin to proceed to Omaha, for duty as chief surgeon, is revoked. Colonel Brechemin, upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him, will proceed to St. Louis, and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city. (June 5, W. D.)

Lieutenant Colonel Snyder upon being relieved will proceed to New York city and assume charge of the Medical Supply Depot in that city as heretofore ordered. (June 5, W. D.) The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Medical Corps are ordered: Major Frank T. Woodbury from duty at Fort D. H. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. Major Roderic P. O'Conner, from duty at Fort Screven, Ga., upon his return to that post from Galveston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (June 6, W. D.)

Capt. Lery M. Hathaway, M. C., is relieved from further duty at Calexico, Cal., and will proceed to Camp Lakeside, Cal., for duty in the provisional brigade. (May 23, D. Cal.) First Lieut. James C. Ballard, M. R. C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Miles, Cal., for temporary duty to relieve 1st Lieut. Francis X. Strong, M. C., who when thus relieved will proceed to Camp Lakeside, Cal., for duty. (May 23, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS. First Lieut. Harry H. Blodgett, M. R. C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty. (June 2, W. D.)

First Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M. R. C., is relieved from duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will report to the C. O. of the transport Liscum for duty as transport surgeon, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M. R. C., now under orders for the United States. (April 14, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about June 10, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, M. R. C. (June 3, W. D.) First Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., M. R. C., is ordered to active duty, and will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for duty. (June 7, W. D.) Col. Aaron H. Appel, M. C., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R. S., after more than thirty-one years' service. He will proceed to his home. (June 5, W. D.)

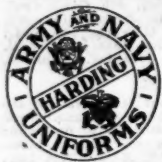
HOSPITAL CORPS. Sergt. 1st Class George Griffith, H. C., Fort Greble, R. I., will be sent on leave to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for duty. (June 5, W. D.) Par. 16, S. O. 125, W. D., May 29, 1911, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Thomas E. Brower, H. C., is revoked. Sergeant 1st Class Brower, Fort Wingate, when his services are no longer needed at that post will be sent to Fort Greble, R. I., for duty. (June 5, W. D.)

Sergt. Charles W. Loring, H. C., Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent at once to the field medical supply depot, 339-341 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Washington, to relieve Sergt. Robert Staley, H. C., who will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty. (June 1, W. D.) Sergt. 1st Class William George, H. C., now on the Army transport Logan, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent at once to Fort Riley, for duty. (June 2, W. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick J. Hazlett, H. C., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., upon relief will be sent to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (June 2, W. D.) Par. 23, S. O. 82, W. D., April 8, 1911, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Frederick J. Hazlett, H. C., is revoked. (June 2, W. D.)

G. O. 50, MAY 30, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. Col. William A. Nichols, Gen. Staff, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Chief of Staff of the department, with station in San Francisco.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., June 20, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3633: Steel coal car.—Sch. 3634: Turret tracks, etc.—Sch. 3635: Wireless telegraph sets.—Sch. 3664: Galvanized steel roofing material, galvanized steel, steel plate, solder.—Sch. 3665: Turpentine substitute, Japan drier, marine glue, liquid metal polish, sulphuric acid.—Sch. 3666: Hackaw blades, twist drills, measuring tapes, hand tools.—Sch. 3667: Yellow pine decking, yellow pine, white oak, white pine.—Sch. 3668: Ships' bake ovens and ranges, etc., paint and deck scrubbing brushes, etc., towboat fenders, boats' running lights, mattress ticking, etc., towel racks.—Sch. 3669: Steel, wrought iron, steel tubing.—Sch. 3670: Packing leathers, coating shovels, oiler sets, Klinger gauge glasses.—Sch. 3671: China, glassware, tableware, enameled ladles.—Sch. 3672: Planing machine.—Sch. 3673: Stationery. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 6-5-11.

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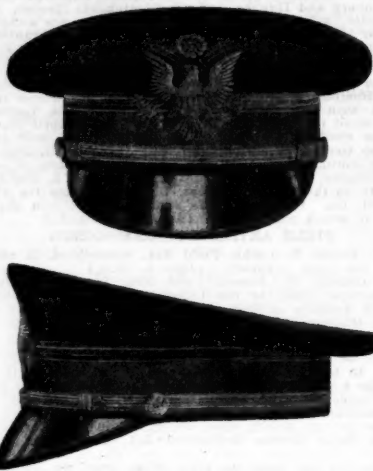
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1865. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1911.

A HARSH REBUKE.

The rebuke administered by the President of the United States to an officer of high rank, which appears in another column, will create a painful impression in the Army. We have never failed, where occasion required, to express our disapproval of this method of dealing with officers, but, unfortunately, there is no remedy except in the recognition by officials of every degree of the necessity for, and the binding force of, the first four paragraphs of "Regulations for the Army of the United States." Other paragraphs of the Regulations require that the commander of a post shall add to his endorsement "remarks as to the aptitude of the applicant" for a commission, and the examining board is to make "a rigid inquiry as to the character, capacity, record and qualifications" of candidates. These requirements have always been given the broadest construction, and officers have been expected to advise the examining board as to whether, outside of a candidate's mental and physical qualifications, he is, in the opinion of the officer reporting, otherwise fit for service in the Army as an officer. The relations of officers in the Army are such that association must be congenial, and with this idea in view commanding officers of a station at which a private is seeking a commission are expected to give confidential advices to the examining board. The difficulty in the present case has arisen from the publication of an endorsement which its maker had every right to suppose would be treated as confidential. It was only an expression of his personal opinion and there was no intention to lay down a general proposition that privates of a given parentage should not be commissioned. The board was under no obligations to accept Colonel Garrard's view of Private Bloom and in all probability he would in any case have been designated for final examination if he had passed his preliminary examination.

The publication of Colonel Garrard's endorsement must prove an embarrassment to young Bloom and to the Jewish people. The fact that the President has announced that he will take steps to see that the examination to which he is subjected is one that will give him a fair chance and remove all suspicion of race prejudice will scarcely overcome the undesirable publicity that has been given to this matter. Every officer of the Army or Navy has the same right to his opinion as the President of the United States and the authority of the Chief Executive over the members of the Services is determined by the law and regulations. If any one of them is guilty of a military offense he is subject to charges and has a right to demand a trial. The records of our Army and Navy show that no discrimination is made in the selection of officers against any class of American citizens, except those who, whatever their race or religion, are classed as personally undesirable, and men of Hebrew descent stand high on the Service roll of honor.

A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, calls attention to the fact that one of Colonel Garrard's intimate associates and personal friends is a Jew who was his classmate at the Military Academy and who is now an officer, held in high esteem in the Army. This officer is proud of his Hebrew descent, as are all self-respecting Jews, and as they have the best of reasons to be. There are Jews and Jews, and Colonel Garrard is simply unfortunate in having been less exact in a statement concerning them, supposed to be confidential, than he would have been had he known that what he wrote was to be published broadcast, to be given an interpretation not intended. We entirely concur in the statement made by a writer in Town Topics, who says: "President Taft is absolutely right in denouncing any prejudice in the Army or Navy, based on race, if of white blood, or religious belief. A very long and somewhat intimate acquaintance with our Army leads me to believe that no such prejudice exists anywhere. There have been quite a number of officers of the Jewish faith, in both our Army and Navy, who have not only gained great professional distinction, but have been held in the highest personal social esteem by their fellow-officers. To-day in the Army are Hebrew officers notable for their professional attainments. I apprehend that it was a mere slip of the pen that led Colonel Garrard to introduce in his endorsement the fact that Bloom is a Jew."

The Journal of the United States Cavalry Association for May publishes an article on the "Psychology of War," which was prepared largely from "Psychology of Peoples" and "The Creed," both by Gaston Le Bon. In this article the author, Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, 15th U.S. Cav., says:

"We, in the United States, have to-day to deal with the mixture of many different kinds of peoples. The Anglo-Saxon and allied stock we had before the Civil War. We know them and know what they will do in war. Now for military purposes let us consider the rest.

First we have taken in the negro. There are something like 11,000,000 of him. By association we know something of what he will do, but, as we think with a different kind of brain, we do not perceive the why of his acts. In other words, we will not be able to get the best out of him as a soldier because we do not understand how to touch the mainspring of his character.

"Another large proportion of our population is made up from the Jews. It is said that there are to-day more Jews in Chicago than in Palestine. For generations the Jew has been a trader. He has not been a soldier for over 2,000 years. For the same length of time he has preferred trading to doing work with his hands, and has had no country. He does not know what patriotism means. The soldier's lot is hard, physical work. This the Jew despises. None of the qualities of the good soldier are exemplified by him. Nevertheless he is highly religious and very susceptible to the moral sentiments that are characteristic of his race. He has tenacity of purpose and under pressure can patiently endure much. In a cause which appealed to his peculiar kind of mind and led by officers who knew how to get the best out of him he might do surprisingly well as a soldier, but unless we can touch the latent mainsprings of character that 2,500 years ago made him a soldier to be respected we will find him of little account."

CAVALRY CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

The reorganization of the Cavalry so that regiments shall consist of ten troops, one of which is to be a depot troop, is the substance of a recommendation made by Major Gen. William H. Carter and the Cavalry officers of the Maneuver Division who have been observing the experiment with two provisional Cavalry regiments at San Antonio. The depot troop to be attached to each regiment is the most radical change that is agreed to by the officers. While it is entirely new to the U.S. Army, it is an organization that has been thoroughly tested in foreign armies, and is regarded as an important medium for keeping a high state of efficiency in the Cavalry arm.

It is stated that depot troops can be maintained at the remount stations and Cavalry barracks without any additional expense to the Government. The depot troops will consist of officers, veteran non-commissioned officers, high class privates and recruits. They will have permanent stations, which will be virtually training schools for recruits and remounts. All recruits and remounts would be brought into condition for service by the depot troops, so that the highest efficiency could be maintained by the regiment in the field or at its post. In time of war it is necessary to establish something like a depot troop, and it is urged that the Cavalry regiments should be constantly prepared for actual hostilities. It takes so much longer to drill enlisted men for the Cavalry and train remounts that a war organization should be maintained constantly, according to the recommendation of the Cavalry officers with the Maneuver Division.

These recommendations by the officers are the result of service tests that have been made during the past two months at the Maneuver Division. One regiment was organized to consist of two squadrons of three troops each, and another of three squadrons of two troops each. The officers almost unanimously agree that the three-troop organization was superior to a two-troop organization. The conclusion was also reached that a regiment should consist of three squadrons of three troops, instead of two squadrons, as was provided for in the three-troop provisional regiment. Three troops and three squadrons were found to make more satisfactory tactical units than smaller divisions. The experiments, to the minds of the officers, demonstrated that a troop of a hundred men was about the right size for the U.S. Cavalry. Three hundred men, or three troops, is a command of a proper size for a major, according to the conclusion of the officers. For the same reason the conclusion was reached that a colonel should have a command of about a thousand.

This organization would permit the creation of a depot troop without increasing the authorized strength of the Cavalry. It is, therefore, suggested that the present number of regiments in the Cavalry be maintained, with the addition of a depot troop for each regiment. It is urged that the Cavalry organizations be kept as nearly as possible at a war strength. This, it is claimed, can be done through well conducted depot troops, which are to be fitted into the present recruiting system.

Objections both at the Capitol and in the War Department are being made to the Supply Corps as a name for the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments as proposed in the Hay Omnibus Military bill. No one so far has proposed a new name which is more acceptable than the Supply Corps, and it is possible that it may be called the Quartermaster's Corps. In the first place, it is insisted that the title Supply Corps does not have a military ring. All of the large department stores and many other large concerns have supply departments. The name "Supply Department" or "Supply Corps" is a distinctively civil or business term and it would take fifty or sixty years at least to give it a military significance. Then there would be a great deal of confusion growing out of the creation of a Service Corps and a Supply Corps at the same time as is provided for in the proposed legislation. The average civilian would never be able to fix clearly in his mind the difference between the two on account of

the similarity of the names. Even in the Military Committee during the consideration of the bill the members have become confused in discussing the two proposed corps. In the minds of some of the officers there is more of a military ring to Service Corps than to Supply Corps. Attention is also called to the fact that the consolidation would not have under its jurisdiction all of the supplies of the Army. The Ordnance Department, the Medical Department and the Engineer Corps furnish a great portion of the supplies of the Army, and if it is to be the Supply Corps these departments should be included in the amalgamation. There is much that can be said in favor of calling the amalgamation of the three departments the Quartermaster's Corps. Private concerns have never adopted the name of Quartermaster's Department and it is more distinctively military than either the Subsistence or Pay Departments, for many large private concerns have commissaries and all railroads have paymaster's departments and even paymasters general. Quite a number of large corporations also have paymasters. In early colonial days all of the work now under the jurisdiction of the three staff departments was under the Quartermaster General. By some it is said that the creation of a Quartermaster's Corps would only be restoring to him the authority which he held in the early history of the Army. This is the view that is taken by some of the soldiers of the Civil War and Militia officers who are in Congress. It may seem like a small matter, but it is occasioning considerable discussion both in the War Department and on Capitol Hill.

Unless Congress adjourns unexpectedly the Militia Pay bill will be passed by the Senate at this session. If the House passes any other than revenue bills it is a safe prediction that the measure will go through the House as well as the Senate at this session. Such are the assurances which were given to the officers of the National Guard, who, headed by General Young, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association, have been in Washington appearing before the Senate and House Military Committees advocating legislation for Federal pay for Organized Militia. Aside from General Young among those who appeared before the committees were Adjutant General Chase, Col. C. F. Logan, of the Pennsylvania Militia; Adjt. Gen. W. Verbeck, Col. F. H. Norton, Capt. Monson Morris and Capt. John F. O'Ryan, of New York; Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts; Adjt. Gen. F. A. Rumbold, of Missouri; Gen. G. M. Cole, of Connecticut; ex-Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio; Col. W. T. Chandland, of Iowa; Col. Richard J. Shaud, of Illinois; Col. C. D. Gaither, of Maryland, and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, New York Coast Artillery. These officers, in the course of the hearings, declared that so much is being required from the Organized Militia that unless it receives Federal pay it will begin to deteriorate, especially in the case of the enlisted men, who cannot be expected to keep up to the new standard unless they receive recompense from the Federal Government. Very little police duty is now required of the Militia by the states, and it was argued that most of the states are doing as much to support the Militia as could be demanded of them. In the event of war the Militia would be called into service and the general Government should be willing to provide the funds to prepare the Militia for efficient service. In no line of human endeavor, it was insisted by the witnesses before the committee, had there been so much progress as in military science. Still there is a disposition on the part of the Federal Government to treat the Militia as if it required very little time and study to prepare it for service in the event of war. The time when an untrained citizen could come to the defense of his country with a flintlock or a squirrel rifle has passed, although some of the witnesses said that the Federal Government, in dealing with the Militia, did not seem to realize it. It was insisted that in a broader sense the bill would be a measure of economy. The sentiment of the country would not support Congress in a large increase of the Army, yet the country is in need of more trained soldiers than are found in the Regular Establishment. The cheapest way to get these, it was argued, would be by paying the state Militia.

When the question of personnel legislation is opened in the House Committee on Naval Affairs consideration will be given to legislation providing for the consolidation of all staffs with the line of the Navy with the exception of the Medical Corps and the chaplains. This will necessitate the rewriting of the Departmental Personnel bill now before the committee. The present disposition of the committee is to take up and, if possible, settle all of the personnel questions that have been disturbing the Navy for the past seven or eight years. At the same time that it is providing for the relief of the present scarcity of officers in the Navy the committee will probably recommend legislation which will place all the officers of the Navy, as far as practicable, in the line and thus put an end to the friction between line and staff. As soon as the committee receives the answers to the letters of the chairman relative to the cost of the Department's Personnel bill and other matters it will take up personnel legislation. In an informal discussion of the Department's bill, drawn by Capt. Roy C. Smith, opposition to the provisions which create permanently the rank of admiral and vice-admiral developed. Some of the members are disposed to authorize the rank of vice admiral for the officer in command of a fleet, with the proviso that he should return to the rank of rear admiral when he gives up the fleet. This, it is sug-

gested, would give fleet commanders sufficient rank when they are operating in conjunction with the naval forces of other countries. Even the members of the committee who favor the creation of the ranks of admiral and vice admiral admit that it would be poor policy to report a bill containing such provisions to this Congress, which is attempting to make a record in the reduction of expenses. Any legislation providing for the creation of new ranks in the Navy will be regarded by members from inland states who do not understand Navy conditions as a piece of extravagance. The committee is endeavoring to avoid, as far as possible, the creation of any such impression and will scarcely agree to this provision.

In G.O. 68, appearing on page 1232 of this issue, is the first complete definition of the functions and powers of the Chief of Staff under the law establishing that office. As it carries with it the approval of the President, the Commander-in-Chief, the authority conferred by it upon the Chief of Staff cannot be gainsaid. It is not too soon for this interpretation of his powers to be made; in fact, some misunderstandings might have been avoided if it had come earlier. But it is a weighty matter and General Wood has preferred to move slowly. Under this order the Chief of Staff will act as military adviser to the Secretary of War and will keep him informed on all matters relating to the Regular Army and also on all such matters relating to the Militia as are within the purview of the War Department. The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, receives from him the directions and orders given in behalf of the President and gives effect thereto. All orders and instructions of the Secretary of War will be issued by the Chief of Staff through the Adjutant General of the Army, and for the Militia through the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. He will also, under the direction of the Secretary of War, supervise all staff departments and corps and all troops of the line and staff. For purposes of administration the office of Chief of Staff will constitute a supervising military bureau of the War Department. In case of absence or disability of the Chief of Staff, his duties will devolve upon his senior assistant. If at any time the Chief of Staff considers he can no longer sustain toward the President and the Secretary of War a relation of absolute confidence and personal accord and sympathy he is to apply to be relieved. The office of the Chief of Staff, it will be seen, will be arranged in four divisions. The relation of the Chief of Staff to military communications is clearly set forth. It will be noted that the board recommending details to fill vacancies in the General Staff Corps will be sworn to recommend officers solely on their professional efficiency and on their probable aptitude and fitness for General Staff service.

The improvement in political conditions in Mexico will make it possible for the Navy Department to order North the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet from Guantanamo within the next few weeks. The armored cruiser Tennessee, flagship of Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton, and the transport Dixie and the hospital ship Solace have been ordered to bring back the detachment of two thousand marines who have been encamped at Guantanamo since last March, when the situation in Mexico was acute. The Tennessee will go to Portsmouth, N.H., with the marines from the stations on the North Atlantic coast, while the Dixie and Solace will go to Hampton Roads with the remainder. The other vessels of the Fifth Division, the armored cruisers Washington, North Carolina and Montana, will remain at Guantanamo for the present, but they will soon come North. The scout cruisers Chester and Birmingham, the gunboat Petrel and the transport Prairie will remain in the West Indies for some time. The gunboat Marietta has been ordered from Guantanamo to Bluefields, Nicaragua, on account of political unrest in that republic. The gunboat Yorktown will patrol the west coast of Nicaragua for the same reason.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department transferring the 2d Regiment of Marines, commanded by Col. F. J. Moses, from Guantanamo to their stations at home. They will be taken to Norfolk, from which they will be distributed to their various stations. It is understood that the remainder of the brigade at Guantanamo and the 4th Regiment of Marines on the Pacific coast will be ordered to their stations in the near future. The rapidity with which the marines were mobilized, it is stated, will make it unnecessary to keep them stationed in the vicinity of Mexico any longer, although the President is not yet confident that all the dangers of complications in the southern republic have passed. The Marine Corps has demonstrated that without any notice it can mobilize at Norfolk or Philadelphia, on the Atlantic coast, or at San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, before transports are available to send them to Mexico. This makes it unnecessary to keep them in striking distance of Mexico unless there is immediate danger of trouble.

The gunboat Princeton, which for several weeks has been at San Diego, Cal., has been designated to proceed to Samoa to relieve the station ship Annapolis, which will return to the Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs and overhauling. The Annapolis will return to Tutuila if her condition permits.

TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

Referring to recent press despatches stating that on the recent march of the 1st Separate Brigade from Galveston, Texas, to Houston, Texas, and return, 360 men were overcome by heat before the march was half completed; that men fell unconscious by the roadside; that others suffered from thirst, and that officers were called uncomplimentary names by enlisted men, the War Department called upon General Mills, commanding the 1st Separate Brigade, to report by wire what truth there was in these statements. General Mills was further called upon to report what instruction was given on this march, in order that a correct idea might be formed as to the value derived from it. The following reply, which is perfectly satisfactory to the War Department, has been received from General Mills:

"Referring your telegram 5th instant, desire to report that press despatches referred to are gross exaggerations and totally false in tenor. About 150 men for various reasons were allowed to leave the column on the longest and hottest day's march; these not all from heat, but from various causes, and many rejoined their companies before reaching camp. Eleven heat cases now in command. Exceptionally hot weather on the third and fourth days made those marches very trying. No officers are known to have been called uncomplimentary names by enlisted men. Conduct of brigade has been excellent on march, both in temper and spirit of emulation. Water, while not plentiful all along the route, has been ample and of excellent quality. Instruction on the march covers all details of field service regulations, entraining at Galveston, detraining at Lamarque, mep, wagons and stock, marching, making and breaking camp, transportation of supplies, advance guard, outposts, mapping, transportation and establishment of field bakery and advance supply depots at League City, two tactical problems, involving all three regiments and the sanitary service. From personal observation of the men at the close of each day's march I am convinced the spirit and condition of the command are excellent. Houston Post and Chronicle of June 2 refer in flattering terms to the discipline, appearance and conduct of the brigade. We leave to-morrow for Lamarque. Mills, commanding."

The criticisms referred to by the War Department appeared in the Houston Daily Post and the Houston Daily Chronicle of June 1, the day before the appearance of the articles mentioned by General Mills.

The brigade under General Mills, which completed the march from Galveston to Houston June 1 under such trying conditions, paraded in Houston June 2 and resumed its return journey to Galveston. Camp at Central Park was broken early, and the wagon trains carrying the impedimenta of the men along with the supplies were started direct for South Houston, the first camp for the night. In the march home, greatly to the relief of the men, their blanket rolls and like equipment were loaded on the wagons, and the marching done with light equipment.

Medical officers of the Maneuver Division have made a report to Gen. W. H. Carter, saying the health of the camp is menaced by the unsanitary condition of the line of mushroom saloons and restaurants along the south side of Wilson street, adjoining the camp. In only a few places are there adequate arrangements for caring for swill and garbage, and these were nullified by the neglect of neighbors. Army officers do not object to the sale of beer and sausages in the vicinity of the camp, but they insist upon sanitation by the saloons, etc.

REPORTS OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Nickerson, of the Colorado National Guard, in a report on his observations at the Texas Maneuver Division, says, in part: "In regard to the advantages to be obtained by a Militia officer at such maneuvers, I would respectfully comment that without definite orders and without systematic method of instruction a Militia officer under such circumstances is left entirely to the good nature of the officers from whom he is supposed to get instruction and information. He often feels that he is a great imposition, and natural reticence would bar an officer from learning except by observation. Observation, of course, is dependent entirely on previous knowledge, and in this particular case no outline of observation was indicated. It seems to me that, owing to the fact that the commands were very short of officers and the remaining officers were very busy, it was an impractical method of instruction. To one who is very inexperienced in maneuvers a great deal of atmosphere and general knowledge could be gained. In fact, the most important things that I learned were entirely instinctive and unconscious."

In a report to the Adjutant General of Minnesota Capt. S. S. Smith, 2d Inf., M.N.G., says: "In my opinion any officer who has enjoyed the privilege of this or a similar tour of observation is immeasurably better fitted than before to conduct a company of young men into the field for military service when required; and to give them the necessary instruction, oversight and discipline I am more and more impressed with a sense of the responsibilities which a company commander of Volunteer troops bears to the men of slight experience and tender age under his command and to the parents and guardians who must trust those young men into his keeping. I was struck with the remarkable state of efficiency at which the Maneuver Division has arrived and compared it with the condition of a similar division of raw troops should such be called into the field. Primarily I refer to the condition of the health of the men as compared with that in similar camps of concentration in the past. A great deal has been said and written regarding the results obtained by the universal and compulsory use of the anti-typhoid serum, and while giving it credit for all that is claimed for it, yet I attribute the remarkably favorable showing of the Maneuver Division in this respect to the discipline which is maintained more than to all other agencies combined. This discipline is apparent the moment you approach the old quadrangle at Fort San Houston and impresses itself upon you and makes you a part of it throughout your stay with the division, whatever be your rank or station. For instance, I compared the personnel of the enlisted men of Co. B, 13th Inf., with that of my own men, and while I found one or two of the non-commissioned officers of Co. B to be men of remarkable intelligence and ability, yet I believe that the general average in that respect is much higher in the National Guard. But notwithstanding that, I found the Regular soldiers far excelling in cleanliness and neatness in the care of the person and quarters, much more orderly and business-like in their company streets and in their own community affairs and even when at liberty in the city or on the mercantile row that skirts the camp, entirely

lacking in the rowdiness which is so often indulged in by a certain class at our National Guard encampments. I found upon inquiry that the companies in the 13th Infantry experience a change in membership of about thirty per cent. annually. That their company drills as such are held at irregular intervals. That they have little or no facilities for such at the garrison in the winter time and they seldom undertake them in the field. In fact, Co. B held only one company drill during the fourteen days that I was attached to it. It is true, however, that the enlisted man is well grounded in the school of the soldier before he is assigned to his company. We were invited to and did inspect the brigade and field hospital and the division bakery, the latter the product of the professional skill and ability of Captain Holbrook, who, by the way, is a Minnesota man, is a model of simplicity and efficiency. The officers of the 13th Infantry, without exception, showed the National Guard officers attached to them every consideration and courtesy personally and every facility for observation and education possible. They are a body of healthy, clean-minded gentlemen, engaged in a serious profession in which they spare no effort to perfect themselves, and as respects the company officers their first and greatest concern is, as it should be, for the men in their respective commands."

SOUND CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS.

Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, returned June 6 from a tour of duty as a Militia officer with the Maneuver Division convinced that the formation of the Maneuver Division is worth more to the Army than it has cost, uncompromisingly opposed to any legislation for an increase in the term of enlistment, and inclined to believe that it is about time to move the division northward. Mr. Tilson has the rank of major with the Connecticut Militia and was detailed by the War Department, with other officers, to act as observer at the Maneuver Division. To make the trip he secured a leave of absence from Congress with the understanding that he would make an informal report to the House Committee on Military Affairs. In addition to serving with the regular detail of Militia officers with the troops at San Antonio and Leon Springs, Mr. Tilson made a careful investigation of the conditions of the Militiamen serving with the division. He mingled with them freely and discussed the legislation pending before the House affecting the Militia personnel.

"I am uncompromisingly opposed to any legislation which will reduce the pay or allowance of enlisted men in the Army," said Mr. Tilson in discussing the result of his investigation. "I was inclined to oppose the Five-year Enlistment bill before I made my visit to the troops. I am against reducing the wages of laboring men in any walk of life. The enlisted man in the Army represents the laboring classes, and it is contrary to Republican policy to reduce the pay of laboring men in any avocation, whether they happen to have the right of suffrage or not. The Democratic tariff policy may make it necessary to reduce the pay of enlisted men in the Army as laboring men in civil life, but I do not think that Congress should anticipate Democratic hard times by any such legislation.

"Not only would the Five-year Enlistment bill unjustly reduce the pay of enlisted men, but it would, in my opinion, greatly decrease the efficiency of the Army. In talking with enlisted men at the maneuver camp I found that even the consideration of legislation providing for a term of five-year enlistment was having a demoralizing effect upon the troops. A number of them with whom I talked were completely discouraged by the report that Congress intended to extend the term of enlistment and cut off some of their allowances. I do not doubt that some of the desertions from the Maneuver Division resulted from the agitation of this question in Congress, and the sooner that it is known that the Senate will not pass such legislation the better it will be for the Army.

"You cannot convince me that the lengthening of the term of enlistment will not make it more difficult to secure recruits. Under the present wage conditions it will be impossible to keep the Army anything like enlisted up to its authorized strength under a five-year enlistment law. The enlisted man in the Army realizes better than the average Congressman does how much the decrease in his pay will be as the result of a five-year enlistment law, and recruits will not be as willing to bind themselves to serve five years as they are three years. Between the decrease in enlistments and re-enlistments our Army under peace conditions will drop to a dangerous point. Even under the present enlistment law it was necessary to throw so many raw recruits into the Army that it was in no condition to invade Mexico if it had become necessary to cross the border when the troops reached San Antonio. The recruits are now about ready for service in the field, but the country would have demanded that they be sent into Mexico immediately upon arrival at the border if there had been a wholesale slaughter of American citizens. I do not doubt that the Army would have given a good account of itself even with its raw recruits, but it would not have been in condition to meet a formidable force. Above all things the concentration of a division on the Mexican border has emphasized the necessity of having the Army recruited up as near as possible to its authorized strength even in time of peace.

"Outside of the necessity of having troops on the Mexican border to protect American lives and property the concentration of a division of troops has been of great value to the Army and the country. The division was formed under as near to war conditions as could have existed without actual hostilities. It afforded an opportunity for the officers of the Army to give service tests to many changes which have been made in the regulations and organization of the Army, showing their weak points and making it possible to improve the condition of the Army in many respects. As a camp of instruction for Militia officers no such opportunity has ever been afforded in this country. The National Guard officers who were detailed to the maneuver camp found that it was not a pleasure trip, but that they were there for business. The effect of this upon the Militia cannot be estimated. The cost of the maneuver will be insignificant when the benefit that will accrue to the Army and to the Militia is taken into consideration.

"The reports of desertions printed in some papers are grossly exaggerated. Taken as a whole a superior body of troops was never mobilized. Of course there were desertions, especially from the recruits. Many of them had enlisted because they expected war and when they were disappointed were anxious to get out of the Army; especially on account of the extreme hot weather when the officers were trying to get them into shape for service. I am pleased to read the reports that it is the intention of the War Department to bring the troops back from the Texas border. In my opinion there will

be fewer desertions and the officers could get better results if the troops were taken into a cooler region. The soldiers would be perfectly willing to stay in a semi-tropical climate if there is a prospect for fighting, but are naturally discontented when required to drill under the conditions at the camp."

HOW GENERAL FUNSTON BECAME A COLONEL.

In his story of "The Making of a Regiment," in the June Scribner's, General Funston tells how he became colonel of the 20th Kansas.

"On a visit to Topeka several weeks before the declaration of war I had met Governor Leedy, and had had a very pleasant interview with him. He was much interested in my accounts of fighting between Spaniards and insurgents in Cuba and in descriptions of conditions on the war-wasted island. When the President issued to the governors of the various states his call for Volunteers Kansas was asked to furnish three regiments of Infantry of about one thousand men each. Under a subsequent call there was organized a two-battalion colored regiment, and three hundred recruits were provided for each of the three existing regiments. Immediately upon the issue of the first call Governor Leedy sent me a telegram requesting that I come to Topeka at once. Upon reporting I was informed that he had determined to ignore the National Guard organization of the state, building three new regiments from the ground up. Members of the National Guard could enter these organizations as individuals. I was to be named as colonel of one of the three regiments. I protested against the expediency of a policy which I thought might keep out of the Service a number of officers and men who had had at least the rudiments of military training, and further stated that, while I had seen much campaigning and no little fighting, my service had been in a force in which drill or other training was a practically unknown quantity. I felt that the instruction of a regiment made up largely of absolutely raw material should be under direction of one who knew at least something of Infantry drill. But the Governor told me bluntly that he had not sent for me to hear my views, as he had some of his own. If I did not take the regiment he would give it to Mr. So and So. I knew that I could not be a worse colonel than the man named, and accepted.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Secretary of War Stimson is planning a trip of inspection of the Panama Canal work in July, if he is able to leave Washington at that time. It will be Mr. Stimson's first visit to Panama. He is interested in the construction work there, and eagerly accepted the invitation of Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., chairman and Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who is in this country on a month's leave of absence. Secretary Stimson hopes to spend about two weeks on the Isthmus, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the work which is under his supervision.

Colonel Goethals appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on June 7 and urged early action by Congress to provide for the fixing of the canal tolls. He did not speak very favorably of the failure of the House at the last session to act on this measure, and, it is said, intimated that the reason for the delay in fixing the tolls was the opposition of the transcontinental railroads, which would postpone the day of competition with the canal as long as possible.

He told the committee that ships would probably be going through the canal by July, 1913, and certainly by October of that year. In order that shipowners might be ready to take advantage of the canal as soon as it opens, he said they should have at least eighteen months' notice. In other words, in his opinion, the matter of tolls should be settled by next January.

Representative Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, is said to be indisposed to do anything along this line, however, at this session of Congress. He thinks the committee should go to the Isthmus and look things over before enacting any canal legislation.

That the United States Government got a bargain when it took over the French canal property at Panama at the valuation of \$40,000,000 is the conclusion reached by a special board appointed by Colonel Goethals to make an exact appraisement. The board reports the property now is worth \$42,799,826 at a conservative valuation.

The Panama Canal Commission has just approved plans for a splendid system of docks for the Atlantic entrance of the canal, which will cost \$7,811,866. The docks, five in number, will be built of reinforced concrete and will accommodate ten ships 1,000 feet long, or twenty vessels of the size which now ply between New York and Colon. Cristobal Point, adjacent to Colon, will be the location.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

George H. Baker claimed \$1,500 for services rendered in making an examination into the methods of work of firemen in the Navy, with a view to ascertaining what improvements could be made in the more economical and efficient firing of the steam boilers of battleships, and in preparing instructions to teach firemen in the Navy the principles of the combustion of coal and the best methods of firing boilers most efficiently and economically, and for 600 copies of said instructions furnished by him to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet and other naval officers. No express contract was entered into with claimant for the services or supplies in question, but the Comptroller, overruling the Auditor, decides that the facts imply a contract, and allows the amount claimed.

The wise Auditor strove to make the Missouri Pacific Railroad accept for the transportation of an officer's baggage the special rate allowed an intended settler on "emigrant's movables." On an appeal by the Secretary of War the wiser Comptroller overrules the Auditor and allows the rate charged for "household goods."

The Comptroller decides that the approval by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of a claim for disability pay, under the Act of May 30, 1908, justifies the pay officer of the Boston Navy Yard in paying the amount claimed in this case, \$1,026.64.

In conformity with previous decisions, it is determined that Ensign H. H. Ritter, U.S.N., is not entitled to pay from date of his rank, because he was not commissioned within six months after final graduation.

The Auditor disallowed the claim of the widow of

Charles A. Thompson, late ensign, U.S.N., on the ground that the extra pay granted by the Act of March 3, 1899, to the officers and enlisted men of the temporary force of the Navy in the war with Spain was a gratuity which could not be paid to the heirs of a beneficiary after his death. The Comptroller overrules this decision and allows the extra pay.

The appeal of Comdr. C. B. Brittain, U.S.N., from a disallowance of commutation of quarters for the month of June, 1910, is dismissed, as it is necessary for him to reimburse the disbursing officer for the disallowance before he will have ground for an appeal.

In the case of Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired, it is held that no allowance can be made in estimating longevity for enlisted service previous to the date of the Act of June 18, 1878.

PRESIDENT TAFT IN DEFENSE OF THE JEWS.

In an endorsement on the application of Private Bloom, a soldier of Battery F, 3d Field Artillery, seeking an appointment as second lieutenant, Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., said:

The applicant is a son of Mr. Joseph A. Bloom, of Jewish persuasion, who is now and has been for a number of years a tailor at this post. His associations, as far as I know, and those of his family have been with enlisted men and their families, and have been respectable. The young man is undoubtedly honest and upright, ambitious and probably deserving, but for the reasons stated I would not desire him in my command as an officer and a social and personal associate. The presence of the applicant's family at a military post would be subversive of discipline, and their probable treatment a source of mortification to them and frequent cause of trouble to commanding officers. From an experience of many years I have found, except in few cases, few communities where Jews are received as desirable social associates.

Bloom's mother, through Mr. Simon Wolf, called attention to the case in the following letter:

I spent good, hard money to give my boy an education, to prepare him to make his mark in the world. We, his parents, consented, advocated and endorsed his entering the Army; we wanted him to serve his country in the capacity of an officer.

I had hoped that my son would be a support to me, as he was before he entered the Army, and it is to him that I look for comfort and happiness in my old days.

The final examination comes off on Sept. 1. We, his parents, are positive that this endorsement was the only thing that prevented my son being eligible to take the final examinations. We would like to have him get permission to take the final examination, which he sorely deserves, in view of the fact that the time for preparation is being shortened day by day. He should be allowed to live, not to be downtrodden for the simple fact that he is a Jew.

If it cannot be that he may get his final examination in September, then it is my request that he be honorably discharged from the Army by favor, so that he may pursue another course, so as to prepare himself for life's work. Either he should be allowed to take the final examination this September or be discharged.

Thereupon the President on May 8 wrote as follows to the Secretary of War:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I enclose herewith a letter from Simon Wolf, a lawyer and a very prominent and respected citizen of Washington. This letter contains the statements he makes every presumption of accuracy and truth. It is difficult for me to read the endorsement of Colonel Garrard, set forth in this letter, with patience and without condemnatory words that had better not be written. I wish you would examine the record and verify the statements of Mr. Wolf, and, if he has not been misinformed and his letter sets forth the facts, direct that this young man be admitted to examination for a lieutenancy in the Army. The statements made by Colonel Garrard are not true with reference to the standing that Jews have in this country, and I resent, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, that any officer of either should permit himself in an official document to give evidence of such unfounded and narrow race prejudice as that contained in this endorsement.

After you have made an examination of the record please advise me of your action. Sincerely yours, W. H. TAFT.

Secretary Dickinson in his reply to the President said that the statements with regard to Colonel Garrard were correct, but that the record showed that Bloom had failed to make the required average in his written preliminary examination for the commission. He added that Bloom's disqualification for a commission was in no way due to the remarks of Colonel Garrard, but resulted from the fact that the soldier was below the requirements on the mental examination. He said, however, that as an impression existed that Bloom had been disqualified because of apparent racial prejudice of a superior officer, he would order that Bloom be designated to take the final examination for the commission in September. It was also pointed out that there have been many Jews among Army officers.

On this point President Taft wrote to Mr. Wolf: I shall take steps to see that the examination to which Private Bloom is subjected is one in which he will be given a fair chance, and not be exposed to any unjust prejudice.

The following memorandum was sent to the War Department:

The President directs the Secretary of War to inform Colonel Garrard that his attitude in this matter is strongly disapproved, as contrary to the ideals and principles of this country.

Colonel Garrard has been told that he had not the moral right to exert influence in his official position to bar the advancement of a courageous and efficient young man simply because that man was of Jewish race. The procedure indicates not only prejudice that should not be found in an officer of his position and experience, but amounts to a failure to justly and fairly consider the merits and claims of the applicant, as shown by his efficient service and excellent standing in the mental examinations.

Colonel Garrard has been admonished to avoid a repetition of the action taken in this case.

Congressional attention has been called to the question by the introduction in the House on June 7 by Mr. Edwards of H. Res. 196 and 197, calling upon the Secretaries of War and Navy for information as to the existence of race discrimination in the Military and Naval Academies and in the Services.

EXPLANATION OF THE BLOOM MATTER.

Washington, D.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Representative Edwards, of Georgia, makes special point of the Fort Myer, Va., incident to say that Jews "cannot get a square deal" in the Army or in the Navy. A cold fact seems to be laid wide open to the most casual observer that Army officers themselves cannot get a square deal in the Army at all times. Col. Joseph Garrard, in making endorsement about the fitness of one Bloom, a Jew, the son of a post tailor, to become an officer in the U.S. Army, made an unfortunate comment about the social side of the matter. The comment, whether fortunate or unfortunate, whether true or false, was in confidence—that confidence between the Army officer in his private reports and the Commander-in-

Chief. These confidences are supposed to be inviolate. Is it fair that the officer making the comment be held up as object lesson and used as the hub around which the wheel of politics must spin to show friendliness where even the Hebrews themselves must smile at the open bid for the Jewish vote? An injustice, particularly in this instance, is the charge that Colonel Garrard objected to this young man because he was a Jew. It is well known—and proof of no ill feeling against Jews as a race on the part of Colonel Garrard—that one of his particular friends, one who visits him often as a house guest, and who was his classmate at West Point, is a Jew, a man respected and liked in the Army and a man who does not deny his race. The post tailor Bloom is said to have denied his race until recently, when he felt called upon to battle for his son.

The copy of the report that was sent to the War Department was obtained from the office where the report was written and given to Bloom the tailor by a clerk whose enlistment was nearing the end. Bloom, the post tailor, with all regard for business lost in the fact that his son had not passed examination, took the copy thus obtained to one Simon Wolf, a lawyer, who saw at once the political capital, and the end was reprimand for an officer who, at worst, was only honest.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

War Department, Washington, June 5, 1911. The President of the Senate.

Sir: In accordance with the direction of the President and in response to a resolution of the Senate of the United States adopted June 1, 1911, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with certain information as to the proposed establishment of territorial divisions, I have the honor to submit the following:

Exhibit No. 1.—Memorandum recommending the re-establishment of territorial divisions, containing a history of former action and setting forth the reasons on which was based the War Department order of May 19 establishing territorial divisions.

Exhibit No. 2.—Copy of War Department order of May 19 organizing geographical divisions and the departments to be included in each division; prescribing the territory to be included in each of such departments; and announcing the headquarters of divisions and departments.

Exhibit No. 3.—Map showing geographical limits of departments as they now exist within the continental limits of the United States and the geographical limits of divisions and departments for the same territory under the new scheme.

Exhibit No. 4.—Copy of instructions supplemental to Exhibit No. 2.

Exhibit No. 5.—Tables showing the number of clerks and messengers (civilian employees) on duty at department headquarters at the present time, an estimate of the number that it is believed will be sufficient for administrative purposes at division and department headquarters under the proposed divisional organization, and the corresponding saving in clerks and messengers under the divisional scheme.

Exhibit No. 6.—A memorandum showing the effect of the new territorial organization and its bearing upon the cities in which department headquarters are now located.

With reference to Exhibit 5, it is proper to observe that the following instructions have been given to chiefs of bureaus concerned:

The Secretary of War further directs that the above-named chiefs of bureaus be informed that while it is desired, with a view to eventual economy to the Government, that the tabulated statement above called for show the minimum number of clerks and messengers to do the work of their respective departments at division headquarters efficiently, it is not his intention to direct the immediate discharge of the number of clerks and messengers now in service found unnecessary for the efficient performance of work at division and department headquarters under the new scheme of territorial administration, but to direct that those surplus clerks and messengers be temporarily distributed at the headquarters of divisions and departments, and at other places where their services may be of value; that vacancies in certain grades of clerks and messengers be not filled, and that the clerical and messenger force at division headquarters be thus reduced by the end of the fiscal year 1912 to the minimum numbers considered necessary for efficient work at those headquarters.

The effect which the proposed return to the system of division headquarters will have on Army expenditures is indicated in the following statement of the annual saving which it is estimated will be effected by the new system:

Rental of buildings.....	\$30,000
Commutation of quarters paid to officers on duty in cities.....	24,000
Clerical hire.....	165,000
Messenger hire.....	20,000
Total estimated saving.....	\$245,000

In addition to the preceding, there will be a considerable saving in fuel, light, etc.

Approximately thirty-five officers and a considerable number of enlisted men now on duty at the headquarters of departments will be made available for other duty.

The saving to be effected as above indicated was not included in the estimates for appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year 1912, for the reason that the plan had not been approved when these estimates were submitted.

As the surplus clerks and messengers are not to be discharged at once, as indicated in instructions to bureau chiefs above quoted, the saving for the fiscal year 1912 will not be as great as for ensuing years. A considerable saving will, however, be made in that fiscal year (1912) and the money will revert to the Treasury. The total saving will be taken into account in making up the estimates for the next fiscal year.

It is not desired to discharge at once those faithful employees who have devoted many years to the service of the Government, and the necessary reduction will be made by not filling vacancies which occur.

In conclusion, I desire to invite attention to the fact that while in this communication I have used the expression "proposed return to the system of division headquarters" as used in the Senate resolution, the new scheme is not a return to any former system in use in our Army, since, heretofore, when division headquarters have been established the departmental headquarters have retained their administrative functions and staff and a full corps of clerks and messengers, while under the scheme now proposed such functions, staff, clerks and messengers have been eliminated at department headquarters, and the department commanders left free to attend to their proper tactical and supervisory duties.

While the financial benefit to be derived from the new territorial organization has been largely dwelt upon, it is thought that the greater gain to the Army will be in the increased efficiency brought about by freeing the general officers in command of departments from the irksome and time-consuming duties of administration, and permitting them to devote their whole time and attention to the proper training, inspection and supervision of their commands.

Very respectfully,
HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE UNIFORM.

The efforts of Comdr. G. F. Cooper, U.S.N., while in command of the U.S.S. Marietta, were instrumental in causing the Legislature of the state of New Hampshire to pass a law on April 13, 1911, making discrimination against the uniform of the Army, Navy, Revenue Cutter Service, Marine Corps or Militia of New Hampshire punishable as a misdemeanor. These efforts to secure proper recognition for the uniform of the Naval Service have been continued since Commander Cooper's detachment from the Marietta by the Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Capt. F. A. Wilner, U.S.N., retired, and by Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, commanding the U.S.S. Wisconsin, in first reserve at Portsmouth. After the passage of the state law referred to the proprietors of a dancing hall in Portsmouth, known as Pierce's Hall or the Premier Scenic Temple, where moving pictures were displayed while the dancing was in progress, refused, on the evening of May 8, 1911, to admit thirteen men in uniform, nine of whom were from the Marietta and four from the naval tug Patapsco. On complaint by Commander Cooper the City Council announced a special hearing for the evening of May 16, at which the dance hall proprietors were to appear to show cause why their license should not be revoked. The Marietta sailed on May 15, the day before that for which the special hearing was fixed. Nothing was done by the city authorities. A few days later the Commandant declined to permit the men from the yard and the ships there to participate in the Memorial Day parade. This action evidently spurred the city authorities to make at least an ostensibly serious and sincere effort to punish the violators of the state law. On the evening of May 24 a special hearing before the City Council was actually held, with the dance hall proprietors as defendants. The charges against them were contained in a letter submitted by Lieutenant Commander Crank, in which Commander Cooper's original letter of complaint was incorporated. After a session of three hours no conclusion was reached; but at the second session, on the evening of May 26, the license of the proprietors of Pierce's Hall to exhibit moving pictures in conjunction with dancing was revoked, though they were at once granted a new license to exhibit moving pictures. By order of the Navy Department the enlisted men from the yard were sent ashore to take part in the Memorial Day parade. On June 3 about 260 men of the Wisconsin's crew and of the Maine detail quartered on board the Wisconsin left Portsmouth to spend their money in Boston, Dover, Manchester and neighboring towns; this in order to show their resentment at the unfair treatment accorded them in Portsmouth. The text of the act of the New Hampshire Legislature is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. Sec. 1. That hereafter no proprietor, manager or employee of a theater or other public place of entertainment or amusement in the state of New Hampshire shall make or cause to be made any discrimination against any person lawfully wearing a uniform of the Army, Navy, Revenue Cutter Service or Marine Corps of the United States or of the Militia of this state, because of that uniform; and any person making or causing to be made such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Following is a copy of a letter received on May 26 by Lieutenant Commander Crank. It was written in red pencil on a piece of wrapping paper. The original was turned over to the post-office authorities and copies were sent to the Mayor and Chief of Police of Portsmouth. Permission was given Commander Crank to carry a concealed weapon for his protection:

Portsmouth, N.H., May 26, 1911. We understand that you are to send your men out of Portsmouth to spend their money on pay day. Well, if your men don't stay in this town and leave some money, I don't think you will live long. Just because you and the moving picture house managers had some trouble that the rest of the people of Portsmouth are going to suffer, and if you had kept your mouth shut things would not be the way they are. From the order of the Black and White and our motto is we never fail.

POLO AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 7, 1911.

In the post polo tournament now being held at West Point the following games have been played:

First game, Saturday, June 3.—Cadet First Team: No. 1, Betcher; No. 2, McKinney; No. 3, Schwenck; No. 4, McLaurin. Cadet Second Team: No. 1, Homer; No. 2, Estes; No. 3, T. J. Christian; No. 4, Larned. Score: First Team, 6; Second Team, 2½.

Second game.—Artillery Team: No. 1, Lieutenant Allin; No. 2, Lieutenant Honeycutt; No. 3, Captain DeArmond; No. 4, Lieutenant Dodds. Cavalry Team: No. 1, Lieutenant Tilford; No. 2, Lieutenant Herr; No. 3, Lieutenant Cooper; No. 4, Lieutenant Zell. Goals: Captain DeArmond, 3; Lieutenant Herr, 3; Lieutenant Allin, Lieutenant Honeycutt, Lieutenant Cooper, Lieutenant Zell. Safety: Lieutenant Cooper, 2. Final score: Artillery, 5; Cavalry, 4½.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following officers of the Navy have reported at Wakefield, Mass., for duty with the Navy rifle team which is to compete at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August next: Lieuts. L. C. Farley, W. L. Culbertson, jr., W. S. McClintic and J. V. Ogan; Lieut. (J. G.) J. W. Wilcox, jr.; Ensigns R. C. Giffen, E. G. Allen, H. J. Knerr, J. James, F. A. L. Vossler, W. F. Amsden and W. D. Brereton and Midshipman W. W. Smith.

The U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. C. A. Gove, sailed from New York June 4 on her way to Tor Bay, England, carrying Rear Admiral Charles Edward Vreeland, U.S.N., the naval representative of the United States at the great review to take place at Spithead. As the Delaware headed for the Narrows her band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the seamen manned the rails. The vessel is due at Tor Bay about June 17, and her course across will be the southern route of the regular Atlantic steamships bound east at this time of the year. On arrival in Tor Bay the ship will be repainted all over on the outside. The Delaware has 2,750 tons of picked George's Creek coal in her bunkers, and there are 400 tons of fuel oil in the tanks.

The Naval Academy practice squadron, consisting of the Indiana (Comdr. L. M. Nulton), the Iowa (Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson) and the Massachusetts (Comdr. G. R. Marvell), sailed from Annapolis June 5 on its

European cruise. The first port of the squadron, which is under command of Comdr. R. E. Coontz, commandant of the midshipmen, will be Queenstown, Ireland, where the vessels are due about June 19. Other points to be visited are Kiel, Germany; Bergen, Norway, and Gibraltar. A stop of a week or more will be made at each port. The return will begin at Gibraltar on Aug. 8, and the squadron is scheduled to reach Solomon's Island, in the Chesapeake, on Aug. 23.

The U.S.S. Yorktown arrived at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, June 6, and left the same day in search of a filibustering steamship, the Eureka. The Eureka is reported to have cleared from San Francisco on May 13 with a cargo of munitions of war destined for revolutionists in one of the Central American republics. The ship touched at Salina Cruz on May 30, and was last heard from at Amapala, a Honduran port on the Pacific coast, on June 3.

Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., and the officers on the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet at Yokohama, Japan, held a grand farewell reception on board the Saratoga June 2 to return the remarkable hospitality enjoyed in the course of their visit. Some six hundred guests, chiefly Japanese, including the Minister of Marine, admirals and officers of the Japanese navy, as well as the American Ambassador, Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, were present. The Saratoga was extended the unusual privilege of being allowed to moor alongside the customs pier for the convenience of guests. The vessels left June 5 for Kobe, Tsingtau, Chefoo and other Pechili ports, perhaps Vladivostok and Hokodate, thence to Shanghai and Hong Kong, and returning to Manila in September, in ample time for winter target practice.

Capt. John T. Newton, who was recently relieved of command of the battleship Nebraska, of the Atlantic Fleet, will be assigned as commandant of the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, vice Capt. Frank A. Wilner, who was recently placed on the retired list and ordered home. Capt. James P. Parker, for the last several years captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, will succeed Captain Newton in command of the Nebraska.

While at Donaldsville, La., June 2, the sailors from the Idaho paraded on shore in the afternoon and were entertained at luncheon on the high school campus. The officers attended a dance in the evening. The baseball team of Jefferson College, which was beaten by the Idaho's nine on the up-river trip, played a return game June 2. They were again defeated by a score of 5 to 3. A big raft of logs drifted down the river on the night of June 2 and struck the bow of the ship, but no damage was done. The Idaho left for New Orleans June 3, and arrived about noon, greatly pleased with their trip. The conduct of the men ashore is highly praised. Rear Admiral A. Ward, commander of the Third Division of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, sent a wireless message to Capt. H. O. Dunn, of the Idaho, June 5, congratulating him upon the successful trip of his vessel. The Idaho left New Orleans for Pensacola, Fla., at ten a.m., June 6.

The Second Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, arrived at Stockholm, Sweden, June 3, to remain one week, and numerous events were arranged in their honor. The division, composed of the Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina, was met off the Aland Archipelago by a large fleet of gaily decorated excursion steamships, which escorted the visitors into the harbor. The Swedish naval authorities placed the torpedo cruiser Psilander at the disposal of the Americans for the purpose of conveying the men to and from the city. Immediately after the flagship Louisiana came to anchor the commandant of the fortress sent an officer to greet and welcome Rear Admiral Badger. Visits were then exchanged between Rear Admiral Badger and the commander-in-chief of the Swedish squadron in the harbor. The American warships were open to visitors on June 4 and were inspected by thousands. Rear Admiral Badger, in company with the American Minister, Charles H. Graves, called on the Minister of Marine and later visited the navy yard. The American, British and German Ministers, with their wives and a party of friends, visited the Louisiana June 5, and a dinner was given in the evening by Swedish navy officers at Hasselbacken Park, Stockholm, for Rear Admiral Badger and seventy-five American officers. The American officers have received the freedom of the city, and all the clubs have been opened to them. Numerous festivities for the non-commissioned officers and crews have been arranged. King Gustav on June 8 paid a visit to the visiting ships and was highly impressed with them.

The boats of the Third Submarine Division, under command of Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, U.S.N., concluded their submerged target practice in Coddington Cove, Newport, R.I., June 5. Comdr. E. W. Eberle, commander of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, of which the submarines are a part, watched the work from his temporary flagship Castine. The submarine Salmon, commanded by Ensign Warren G. Child, U.S.N., has made the best record of the division over the 2,000-yard range beneath the surface. The submarines were sent June 5 for submerged work between Point Judith and Brenton's reef lightship. They will have submarine bell signal work and much work to execute before departing for Gloucester in a few days by way of Vineyard Sound under their own engines. The Eighth Torpedo Division, all oil burners, consisting of the destroyers Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Roe and Terry, have returned to Newport from Gardiner's Bay, where they went for practice. The Seventh Torpedo Division, coal burners, consisting of the destroyers Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Reid, reached Newport this week from Norfolk, and on the run had some steaming competitive trials. The pennant winning Salmon was commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard Sept. 8, 1910, and wins in this competition over six other submarines. Her commander, Ensign W. G. Child, and crew of eighteen feel extremely happy for their success. The Salmon is the largest submarine in the Navy. She ran to Bermuda July 5 last year.

The U.S.S. Navajo has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on July 1, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Department's order to place the U.S.S. Iroquois in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., has been revoked.

An order was on June 7 issued by the Navy Department placing the gunboat Wolverine out of commission at Erie, Pa., preparatory to turning her over to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. The Wolverine, formerly the Michigan, has patrolled the Lakes for many years.

The submarine Narwhal, Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, of the Third Submarine Torpedo Flotilla, engaged in target practice with torpedoes under water at Newport,

R.I., has a record of two bull's-eyes in the range of 1,000 yards.

Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, has cabled the Navy Department that James L. Saunders, a fireman of the second class of the U.S.S. Saratoga, was killed on June 4 by an ordinary seaman, John E. Atkins, of the U.S.S. New Orleans. This occurred in the naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan. Saunders, who had been in the Navy about three years, was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Atkins has been in the Service about three years, and is a native of Chetopa, Kas. Rear Admiral Murdock will take whatever action the case demands.

The Semaphore, published by the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Branch of the Y.M.C.A., in its issue of June 3, publishes a cut which illustrates a practical, entertaining and instructive endeavor of the Navy Y.M.C.A., and says: "In such gatherings business and professional men give illuminating discourses concerning both the generalities and details of their lifework. Thus enlisted men get a broad, intelligent grasp of the world and its workings. This the association believes to be constructive education of a vital sort in the process of building up an intelligent citizenship."

Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. Wilcox, jr., has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for duty in connection with the Navy rifle team at Wakefield, Mass.

Bids have been opened at the Navy Department for the construction of two floating cranes. One is to be located at the Boston Navy Yard and the other at the naval station at Pearl Harbor. The lowest bid for both cranes, made by the Cleveland Crane and Engineering Company, is \$576,218, the bid for the Boston crane being \$265,428 and that for the Pearl Harbor \$318,790. By the terms of the contract the Boston crane is to be delivered not later than Oct. 1, 1912, and the Pearl Harbor crane not later than Nov. 1, 1912. The San Francisco Bridge Company was the lowest bidder for the extension of the dyke at Mare Island authorized by the last Appropriation bill. The concern offers to complete the work for \$169,700 within twelve months after letting the contract. In the bids for the fabricated steel to be used in the building for the Pearl Harbor Naval Station the United States Steel Products Company, of New York, was the lowest bidder. This company offers to deliver the steel f.o.b. cars at Pearl Harbor for \$133,313 within six months after the contract is let.

EFFECTS OF NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

In an elaborate and comprehensive reply to the inquiry of Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Committee, it is shown by the Navy Department that the Personnel bill would not really increase the cost of maintaining the Navy. To prove this statement, under the direction of Captain Smith thirty-one tables, giving the required date for the line, each staff corps, the warrant officers and Marine Corps, were prepared and sent to the committee on June 8. In summarizing the deductions from the tables a Navy Department memorandum says:

"The information given is based on the Navy List corrected (by estimate) to July 1, 1911.

"The personnel bill, if passed at the coming session, would become operative July 1, 1912. There would be slight increases in numbers by that time, and the results, if compared with the present list, would not show the relative per capita cost by the two methods.

"In order to show such per capita comparison tables have been made out showing the present Navy List, number for number, arranged in the proportions of the proposed bill. There are slight increases in cost all along, which, however, are proposed to be made up eventually by reductions in the cost of retired list. The greatest increase is in the line, \$427,493, the principal part of which is caused by graduating the midshipmen as ensigns and distributing the other grades in suitable proportions of the whole.

"The total increase of cost, including warrant officers and marine officers, is \$482,108. To offset this, the estimated voluntary and involuntary retirements under the present law on June 30 of this year will cost the Government eventually \$1,830,750; whereas the corresponding retirements, if the proposed law were in effect, would cost only \$780,000, resulting in an eventual saving of \$1,050,750. This saving is enough to allow for an appreciable increase in numbers.

"The tonnage now authorized and building will increase the present effective armed tonnage about twenty-five per cent. This tonnage will all be finished in about three years. The personnel, under the proposed bill, will reach the allowed numbers about the same time, in the line about twenty-five per cent. more than the present numbers, thus increasing at the same rate as the effective tonnage.

"The cost of the active list will show an increase, due to this increase in numbers, though there will be no per capita increase. The increase, such as it is, will be largely offset by a reduction in the retired list."

In his speech to the graduating class at Annapolis, quoted from last week, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Beekman Winthrop, said: "If you will look back on naval history in the past forty years—I say forty years, as this is the probable length of your active service before you reach the retiring age—you will see what extraordinary changes have taken place in ships, guns and accuracy of workmanship, and you will realize how much activity is necessary to keep abreast of the times. Forty years ago—in 1871—the latest and most powerful vessel in our Navy was the Colorado, an unarmored frigate of 3,425 tons displacement. Compare this vessel with the Wyoming or the Arkansas, the Texas or the New York, with their 12-inch and 14-inch guns, their 11 inches of armor and their 26,000 tons displacement. Turbines were not dreamt of at that time, while any prophecy regarding the accuracy of our long range firing as demonstrated in our last battle practice or in the experiment against the San Marcos would at that time have been considered the ravings of a disordered mind. It is but reasonable to suppose that naval development will proceed fully as rapidly as it has in the past decade. Many things are as yet untried. Submarines, for example, have never been tested in actual warfare, for we certainly cannot consider the heroic actions of their improvised prototypes during the Civil War as any indication of the part that will be played by vessels of the Grayling type. The scope of aeroplanes in naval warfare is highly problematical, and we can with no ac-

curacy predict what the type of our battleships will be two score years hence. If war does occur will the Navy have a prominent place? Most assuredly it will. We are so situated geographically that we can be invaded only by a force coming from a long distance across the seas. To accomplish this would involve an immense number of transports with many strong convoying ships. In discussing the possibilities of invasion many people are apt to consider only the difficulties of securing a sufficient number of transports to convey the troops, equipment, provisions, etc., and the difficulties incident to landing, and to disregard the great danger en route from attack by our vessels. The great vulnerability of the long line of transports, the possibility of frightful losses in attacks by our battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and the necessity of limiting the mobility and radius of action of the great number of fighting ships necessary to convoy this enormous fleet of transports would make any such invasion almost an impossibility."

Columbia University, at its 157th annual commencement exercises in New York city on June 7, conferred the degree of doctor of science upon Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N. Dr. Stokes was appointed to the Navy from New York as assistant surgeon Feb. 1, 1889; was passed assistant surgeon exactly three years later, and surgeon May 31, 1900. He was attached to the U.S.S. Iroquois in 1889 and the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, in 1892. In 1894 he was on the U.S.S. Castine, and in 1896 was recorder of the Medical Examining Board, New York. He did duty at the naval hospital, New York, in 1899, and after reaching the grade of surgeon was attached to the U.S.S. Solace. On the retirement of Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, Dr. Stokes was appointed to that position, in February, 1910. One of the features of his first annual report, which was discussed at some length in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 10, page 409, was his strong stand against such strenuous forms of athletic competition as rowing and football, alleging that athletes are more liable to disease than those who indulge in moderate exercise. Surgeon General Stokes was in command of the naval hospital ship Relief with the Atlantic Fleet in its cruise around the world, and was senior medical officer, U.S. Naval Academy, in 1909. He is the author of many monographs on military and naval surgery, including the following drill books used in the Navy: "First Aid," "The Medical Department in Battle" and "Military Hygiene." He was a pioneer in abdominal surgery in the Navy.

Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, will sail from New York on June 20 next for London, where they will attend as the official representatives of the U.S. Navy the conference of naval architects and engineers. Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, who is now abroad, will also attend the conference. While abroad Engineer-in-Chief Cone and Chief Constructor Watt will study the question of the best type of propulsive machinery for naval vessels. The type of machinery for the new battleships has not been determined, owing to differences of opinion as to the most desirable engines. The officers of the Navy Department are believed to be in favor of deciding upon reciprocating engines, and it is said had tentatively decided in favor of this type. The manufacturers of turbine machinery, however, protested against the exclusion of the turbines, and at their request the question as to the type of machinery in the new battleships was reopened. It was reported to the Navy Department that the British and other foreign navies are using turbine machinery in their newest battleships. Messrs. Cone, Watt and Capps will investigate this subject and make a report to the Navy Department. They will be abroad for about six weeks, and the type of machinery to be used in the new battleships will be left in abeyance until the completion of their investigation.

President Taft, while in New York city June 8 to review the parade of the Sunday School Union in Brooklyn, boarded the U.S. revenue cutter Seneca, used as a derelict destroyer, for the return trip to Manhattan. President Taft went on board the Seneca in true man-o'-war style when he left the landing at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. He was in the gig of Capt. G. E. Carmine, U.S.R.C.S. It was manned by eight men, and the coxswain was a young lieutenant of the Service. As the President stepped aboard his flag was broken out at the mainmast head, and Captain Carmine, his officers and men stood at attention on the quarterdeck while the bugler gave the regulation salute. Then, as Captain Carmine escorted the President to the after deck, the men were sent to quarters, and within a few moments the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the 3-pounders forward on board the Seneca.

The ceremonies of Decoration Day over the grave of Capt. Charles V. Ridley, late U.S.N., at Erie, Pa., heretofore announced, were conducted by Comdr. George R. Downs, of the Army and Navy Union, whose brief introductory address was followed by the memorial address of Rev. Strother Jones. A tiny boat was laden with flowers and set adrift upon the lake as Bugler Waldau, of the Wolverine, sounded taps. A detachment from the U.S.S. Wolverine fired three volleys, and Boatswain's Mate Christopher Bauer, of the Wolverine, piped down. The recreation pier at Erie was crowded, and when the Army and Navy Union and the detachment from the U.S.S. Wolverine arrived on the scene at 11:30 o'clock they had to fight their way through the immense throng which had gathered to witness the unique and touching ceremony. A membership at large of the Army and Navy Union has been created by a recent general order in localities of the United States and the insular possessions where no local garrison is conveniently located, subject to the provisions of the constitution and general laws relative to eligibility for membership. An advertisement in another column of this paper, entitled "Recruits Wanted," gives further information. Those who are going to the Rochester National Encampment of the Army and Navy Union in August are advised to

write immediately to Phillip Mohr, 1048 Clinton avenue North, Rochester, N.Y., and request him to reserve rooms.

Only four of the candidates passed the examination for commission in the Marine Corps, according to the report of the examining board, as approved by the Navy Department. With John L. Doxey and Bernard F. Hickey, graduates of the Naval Academy of 1908, these four successful candidates will be appointed to fill the six vacancies in the Marine Corps in the rank of second lieutenant. It is understood that Messrs. Doxey and Hickey will be commissioned before those who took the regular examination. The successful candidates are named below in the order of their standing: Richmond Bryant Beaumont, Texas; Archibald Young, Brooklyn, N.Y.; John A. Gray, Washington, D.C., and Sergt. Andrew M. Jones, U.S.M.C., now on duty at the Marine Corps headquarters.

The following Navy nominations were made by the President June 8, 1911, and will appear here later in official form when reported in the Senate: Commander to be a captain, William B. Fletcher; lieutenant to be a lieutenant commander, Clark H. Woodward; ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade), Ray S. McDonald, Charles A. Woodruff, Hollis M. Cooley, Robert V. Lowe, Carroll S. Graves, Lesley B. Anderson and Edward D. Washburn, jr.; gunners to be chief gunners, Ulysses G. Chipman and Frederick T. Montgomery.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels, published in the complete table, which appears elsewhere in this issue:
Buffalo, sailed from Cordova, Alaska, June 5, for Pribilof Islands.
Paulding, Drayton and McCall, arrived at Gardiner's Bay, L.L., June 6.
Colorado, sailed from San Francisco June 6, for San Diego, Cal.
Abarenda, sailed from Cavite, P.I., June 7, for Kohé, Japan.
Smith, Flusser, Lamson and Preston, sailed from Norfolk Navy Yard June 7, for Newport, R.I.
Ajax, sailed from Charleston, S.C., for Norfolk, Va., June 7.
Idaho, arrived at Pensacola, Fla., June 7.
Minnesota, Vermont and Mississippi, arrived at Galveston, Texas, June 7.
Yorktown, arrived at Amapala, Honduras, June 7.
Tonopah, arrived at the New York Navy Yard, June 7.
Stringham, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard, June 7.
Burrows, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 7.
Trippie, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 8.
Celtic, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, June 8.
Colorado, arrived at San Diego, Cal., June 8.
Reid, sailed from Norfolk for Newport June 8.
Princeton, sailed from San Diego for Bremerton June 8.
Marietta, sailed from Guantanamo for Bluefields June 8.
Lamson, arrived at Newport June 8.
Yorktown, sailed from Anapala for Corinto June 8.
Patapsco, sailed from New York for Newport June 9.
Yankton, sailed from Montauk for Newport June 9.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 6, 1911.
Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson to be a rear admiral from May 19, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase to be a commander from Feb. 18, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
P.A. Paymr. Edwards S. Stalaker to be a paymaster from Nov. 2, 1910, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Comdr. Claude B. Price to be a commander from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) John P. Miller to be a lieutenant from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) William C. Barker, jr., to be a lieutenant from March 8, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Ensign John P. Connor to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.
Arthur Middleton, District of Columbia, to be an assistant paymaster from May 27, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns: Andrew S. Hickey, Herbert F. Emerson and Aubrey W. Fitch.
The following machinists to be chief machinists from Jan. 1, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as machinists: Thomas W. Smith and Arthur H. Hawley.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion in the Navy, received by the Senate May 25, which appeared in our issue of June 3, page 1212, were confirmed by the Senate on June 7, 1911. The list of confirmations includes the names of the ninety-seven midshipmen confirmed as ensigns.

G.O. 115, MAY 15, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Par. 11, G.O. 46, of Dec. 14, 1909, is so far modified that same general type and arrangement of the flagboat shall be that of the senior commanding officer in the division; and distinguishing marks will be changed by the ship's force to correspond. Report shall be made to the department as soon as these changes have been made. Call letters shall remain unchanged. The divisions immediately affected are the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Divisions of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet; the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and the 1st Division of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 2.—Comdr. T. P. Magruder detached duty works William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Pearson detached duty works William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and will continue other duties.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rowen to temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. S. B. Smith to duty in charge of the Machinists' Mates School, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieuts. B. G. Bartholow and W. H. Tox to duty as members of a general court-martial, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Ensign B. K. Muir upon expiration of sick leave, to duty Wisconsin.
Surg. E. C. Holcomb detached duty Delaware; to duty North Dakota.
Surg. F. L. Pleadwell detached duty North Dakota; to duty Delaware.
Passed Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Iris.
Asst. Surg. A. B. Davidson detached duty Iris; to duty Pacific Torpedo Fleet.
Civil Engr. R. E. Bakenhus detached duty naval stations, Cavite and Olongapo, P.I.; to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Mach. W. W. Hoopes detached duty Chester; to home and resignation as a machinist in the U.S. Navy accepted.

JUNE 3.—Lieut. Comdr. E. D. White detached duty Connecticut; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. R. F. Rodgers detached duty Tallahassee; to duty command Sylph.
Lieut. G. O. Carter detached duty North Dakota; to duty naval training station, North Chicago, Ill.
Lieut. J. Downes detached duty command Sylph and will continue other duties.
Lieut. E. T. Menner detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey as senior engineer officer.
Ensign R. G. Thomas detached duty Culgoza; to duty Michigan.
Ensign H. H. Crosby detached duty Connecticut; to duty Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., connection fitting out Monaghan and duty on board when placed in commission.
Ensign S. F. Heim detached duty Nebraska; to duty Smith.
Ensign J. G. Stevens detached duty Celtic; to duty Michigan.
Ensign L. S. Stewart detached duty Dubuque; to duty Missouri.
Ensign T. J. Keleher detached duty Dubuque; to temporary duty Wisconsin and duty Maine when placed in commission.
Midshipman R. Moses detached duty Connecticut; to duty Ohio as watch and division officer.
Midshipmen D. J. Friedell and C. A. Lucas detached duty duty North Dakota; to duty Nashville.
Midshipman W. J. Carver detached duty North Dakota; to duty Culgoza.
Midshipman S. A. Manahan detached duty Nebraska; to duty Celtic.
Midshipman R. P. Myers detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home and wait orders.
Passed Asst. Surg. J. O. Downey detached duty Prairie; to duty Chester.
Paymr. C. S. Baker member of a board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and upon completion wait orders.
Paymr. W. C. Fite member and recorder of a board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and upon completion wait orders.
Mach. W. D. Sullivan detached duty North Dakota; to duty Patapsco.
Mach. C. S. Wolf detached duty Patapsco; to home and wait orders.

JUNE 4.—SUNDAY.

JUNE 5.—Rear Admiral K. Niles placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy on June 14, 1911.
Capt. R. M. Doyle detached temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as captain of the yard.
Comdr. G. F. Cooper to duty in charge of the electrical class, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Bennett to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs detached duty Vicksburg; to duty California as first lieutenant.
Lieut. J. N. Ferguson to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. C. R. Kear detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty on Asiatic Station.
Ensign W. H. Walsh, retired, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to home.
Ensign A. M. Charlton detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Vicksburg as senior engineer officer.
Midshipman H. W. Hill uncompleted portion of orders of May 20, 1911, revoked; to duty Maryland.
Surg. F. M. Bogan detached duty Wisconsin; to duty naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.
Passed Asst. Surg. B. F. Jeness detached duty naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., and granted sick leave three months.
JUNE 6.—Rear Admiral K. Niles upon being placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy on June 14, 1911, detached duty as member of the Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D.C.; to home.
Capt. J. P. Parker detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty command Nebraska.
Capt. H. T. Mayo detached duty as commandant of the Twelfth Naval District and will continue other duties.
Lieut. C. A. Blakely detached duty in charge of the Machinists' Mates School, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty command Reserve Torpedo Divisions and duty command Atlanta.
Ensign R. R. M. Emmet detached duty Connecticut; to duty Ammen.
Ensign E. W. Jukes detached duty Preston and will continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Ensign H. K. Hewitt detached duty Connecticut; to duty Flusser.
Ensign C. A. Harris detached duty Preston and will continue treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Midshipman C. D. Gilroy detached duty North Dakota; to duty Ohio.
Midshipmen D. H. Stuart and H. G. Cooper detached duty Mayflower; to duty Preston.
Midshipmen J. B. Will and F. H. Lucke detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Colorado.
Midshipman A. A. Waddington detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Colorado.
Med. Dir. E. C. Derr upon being placed upon the retired list on June 10, 1911, detached duty Navy recruiting station, Providence, R.I.; to home.
Surg. K. Onnesorg detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Passed Asst. Surg. F. W. S. Dean detached duty Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Chief Btsn. P. Herbert detached duty Glacier; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.
Chief Gun. P. Hill to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JUNE 7.—Capt. J. T. Newton detached duty command Nebraska; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard detached duty Wolverine; to duty Connecticut.
Ensign W. B. Decker detached duty Mississippi; to duty Salem.
Ensign P. L. Holland detached duty North Carolina; to duty Tennessee.
Ensign G. K. Davis detached duty Salem; to duty Mississippi.
Ensign H. A. Strauss detached duty Montana; to duty Tennessee.
Ensigns W. F. Jacobs and C. R. Clark detached duty Salem; to duty Tacoma.
Ensigns E. G. Kittel and B. Bruce detached duty Washington; to duty Tennessee.
Midshipman F. J. Johnson detached duty North Carolina; to duty Tennessee.
Midshipman A. S. Dysart detached duty Birmingham; to duty Paducah.
Midshipman F. S. Carter detached duty Minnesota; to duty Salem.
Midshipman M. Kelly detached duty Vermont; to duty Salem.
Midshipman C. H. Boucher detached duty Vermont; to duty Tacoma.
Midshipman L. C. Dunn detached duty Minnesota; to duty Tacoma.
Midshipmen D. B. Beary and J. A. Byrne detached duty Tennessee; to duty Washington.
Med. Dir. E. Z. Dorr placed upon the retired list from June 10, 1911.
Asst. Paymr. G. P. Shamer detached duty Wolverine; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., as assistant to the accounting officer under instruction.
Chaplain L. P. Rennolds to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Chief Mach. J. H. Busch detached duty North Dakota; to duty Patapsco.
Mach. S. H. Badgett detached duty Tennessee; to duty Chester.
Paymr. Clerk A. C. Kozlewski appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty South Dakota.
Paymr. Clerk W. A. Settle appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Key West, Fla.
Note.—Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, retired, died at Washington, D.C., June 7, 1911.

JUNE 8.—Rear Admiral N. C. Twining commissioned Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with rank of rear admiral from May 25, 1911.

Capt. R. O. Bitler commissioned a captain from Jan. 29, 1911.
Comdr. H. M. Witzal, retired, detached duty as inspector in charge of the Seventh and Eighth Lighthouse Districts; to home.
Comdr. R. R. Belknap commissioned a commander from March 4, 1911.
Comdr. H. McL. Walker detached connection Reserve Torpedo Divisions, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) L. Noyes commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, from Feb. 13, 1911.
Lieuts. (J.G.) W. B. Decker, I. C. Bogart, H. Delano, R. M. Brainard and L. B. Bernheim commissioned lieutenants, junior grade, from Feb. 13, 1911.
Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
Naval Constr. H. Williams detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington, D.C.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Asst. Naval Constr. A. H. Van Keuren detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Asst. Naval Constr. C. W. Fisher detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and additional duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Gun. B. P. Donnelly to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Mach. F. T. Lense to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 1.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, A.A. and I., and Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., appointed members of the Marine Examining Board at marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 8, 1911.
JUNE 3.—Capt. William C. Harilee granted ten days' extension of present leave.
Capt. H. C. Snyder granted two months' sick leave, to take effect from date of acceptance.
JUNE 6.—Capt. J. M. Salladay appointed judge advocate of G.O.M. to convene at Mare Island, Cal., June 19, 1911.
JUNE 7.—Capt. William Brackett detached recruiting duty, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Denver, Colo., in charge of mountain recruiting district.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 29.—Sr. Capt. D. P. Foley detached from duty as inspector of life-saving stations on May 31, 1911, and ordered to command the Bering Sea Patrol Fleet.
First Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the Forward.
First Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Schoenborn ordered to the Apache.
First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root detached from the Itasca and ordered to duty in charge of the reservation, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg granted fifteen days' leave, commencing June 16.
First Lieut. L. C. Covell granted five days' leave en route from the Yamacraw to the Seminole.
First Lieut. of Engrs. D. P. X. Bowen detached from the Apache and ordered to his home and placed on waiting orders.
Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell detached from the Androscoggin and ordered to the Morrill.
Capt. F. J. Haake detached from the Snohomish and ordered to the Morrill.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. J. Ker, orders of May 23 revoked; granted ten days' leave on account of sickness.
MAY 31.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby granted fifteen days' leave en route.
JUNE 5.—Second Lieut. J. T. Drake detached from the Androscoggin, and ordered to the Windom.
Second Lieut. C. F. Seiter detached from the Windom, upon relief, and ordered to the Mohawk.
Second Lieut. W. P. Wishar detached from the Seminole and ordered to the Seneca.
First Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin detached from the Morrill, upon relief, and granted five days' leave of absence.
Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker detached from duty on Puget Sound and ordered to duty in connection with the harbor boats, New York, and granted four days' leave en route.
First Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash detached from the Arista and ordered to the Morrill.
Capt. of Engrs. D. McC. French detached from duty in connection with the harbor boats, New York, and directed to proceed to Newport News, Va., for duty as inspector of labor and material for the machinery for revenue cutters No. 22 and 23.
First Lieut. H. G. Hamlet granted three days' leave of absence.
JUNE 7.—First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall granted three days' leave of absence.
Capt. Howard Emery granted ninety days' leave of absence, commencing July 1.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear detached from the Seminole, upon relief, and ordered to the Wissahickon.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan detached from the Seneca and ordered to the Seminole.
Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds directed to proceed to Newport News, Va., on official business.
Constr. W. O. Beaslevre directed to accompany Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds to Newport News, Va., on official business.

The revenue cutter McCulloch has been directed to proceed to San Diego for the purpose of engaging in small-arms target practice on the state range, located near that city. While in the vicinity of San Diego particular attention will be paid by the commanding officer of the McCulloch to prevent violations of the immigration laws and the laws relating to the importation of opium.
Rear Admiral Chase reported her arrival at Nome, Alaska, and will patrol the waters of Bering Sea in that vicinity until the dangerous situation, which always arises at this time of the year owing to the immense ice pack, has subsided. The Bear will cruise off Nome with a view to assisting any merchant vessels that may find difficulty in avoiding the ice pack on their way to Nome.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson, Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Wimsar, San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore, Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. G. O. Alexander, Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, On Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
COLEAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope, San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Uberroth, Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope, San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter, Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, On practice cruise.
McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley, New York.
MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, On Bering Sea cruise.
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landry, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery, Newbern, N.C.
RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, On Bering Sea cruise.
SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Wilmington, N.C.
SENeca—Capt. G. C. Levine, A. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, Neah Bay, Wash.
TACOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner, On Bering Sea cruise.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, Hawaii.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry, Galveston, Texas.
WINNISMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Boston, Mass.
WYON—Capt. P. A. Lewis, At Galveston, Miss.
WISSAHICKON—Capt. of Engrs. A. J. Howison, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

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Annual inspection will be made under the immediate supervision of the inspector general.

The field, staff and line officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, Massachusetts Militia, will assemble for the purposes of instruction at Fort Revere, Hull, from July 1 to July 4, 1911, inclusive.

Detachments of officers and men from the 8th N.Y., who have performed volunteer duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., over Saturday night and Sunday, have performed their work in a very orderly manner, and their discipline and deportment is praised by the Regular officers at the fort.

There will be held at Sea Girt, N.J., on July 3 and 4, a regimental team match to be known as the New Jersey National Guard Trophy Match.

Upon his own request, after nineteen years' continuous service, Major E. G. Griggs, Washington National Guard, is relieved from active duty and placed upon the list of retired officers, and after twelve years' continuous service Major J. M. Curry, 2d Inf., is retired.

Up to June 6 the 74th N.Y. had secured 284 recruits inside of a month, which beats all records for National recruiting in time of peace.

Capt. Robert P. Bay, Med. Corps, Maryland N.G., is assigned as acting chief surgeon, Medical Department.

OREGON.

Adj. Gen. W. E. Finzer, of Oregon, announces that a court of inquiry appointed to examine into the Naval Militia of the state finds "that there existed no unity of action among the officers of the Naval Reserve; no respect for authority; no discipline; no harmony of purpose, and that said officers were divided into factions and their usefulness destroyed by dissension, jealousies and strife."

Co. F, 4th Inf., having failed to maintain a proper standard of efficiency and upon recommendation of the General Staff is disbanded as of April 25, 1911.

With a view to giving the officers of the Infantry an opportunity to acquire definite information of a theoretical and practical nature, and with a view to preparation for field service, a course of instruction under officers of the Regular Army will be established on the Oregon state rifle range, near Clackamas, Ore., for a period of five days from July 10, 1911.

COLORADO.

Several of the Cavalry officers and all of the Artillery officers left on the night of May 30 to attend the schools of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas. They will remain until June 15.

Capt. H. B. Nelson, 24th U.S. Inf., has been detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Colorado. He will spend the time until Aug. 15 attending the special course being given these officers at Fort Leavenworth and will report in Denver about Sept. 1. He comes very highly spoken of for the position he will fill.

Fort Lupton, in Weld county, is the latest town to organize an Infantry company to join the National Guard of Colorado. A very good company, of forty-two men, was mustered into the Service May 20 and is for the present to be known as Co. I, Second. The new officers have had experience in the Army and in several military schools of the country.

"Strategist" was the catchy title given a smoker which was held at the state Arsenal by Co. B, First, on the evening of May 26. Judge C. J. Gavin acted as master of ceremonies and gave one of the best talks on the use and benefit of the National Guard which it was ever the privilege of the higher officers of the Guard to hear.

Many members of the First responded to the invitation of Chaplain Jesse P. Martin to attend a memorial service at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church on the evening of May 28. Chaplain Martin gave an excellent memorial sermon. May 28 Captain Leshar, Troop A, left Walsenburg at 7 a.m., with seventeen troopers, to capture the sheep springs, fourteen miles northwest, which place was being held by Lieutenants Pearce and Richey and five troopers who had left Walsenburg at 4 a.m. The problem proved to be an interesting little game to all members of Troop A. Camp was made and all enjoyed the field mess, which was sent out in charge of Q.M. Sergeant Caldwell.

DRAWBACKS OF MILITIA LAW.

Col. Edward Schulze, of the Connecticut National Guard, in a letter to Representative John Q. Tilson, at Washington, D.C., does not take a very hopeful view of National Guard conditions since the adoption of the National Militia law, and holds that pay from the National Government will be necessary to properly maintain the National Guard.

will tell you that since the passage and enforcement of the Dick bill, and since actual work is expected of the Militia, the membership has decreased and a majority of company commanders have hard work to keep their organizations up to a minimum.

"When men are asked to come in they want to know what inducement there is for them to join. Then you might talk patriotism, military education or anything you may think of, but the last thing of all to induce them is patriotism, which, strange as it may seem, is possessed by very few men in time of peace.

"Now, as to Army officers needed for instructors of the Militia, I want to say that they are needed very much, but let us have the Militia first. In order to get the men voluntarily we must give them some inducement to come in.

"The state of Connecticut has done a whole lot more for her soldiers than many other states, and is doing it to-day; and now that the Federal Government has taken hold and is expecting much of the officers and men than they have been doing years ago, the General Government must also expect to stand a good share of the necessary expenses."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. C.—The order governing the issue of campaign badges is G.O. 129, W.D., 1908. Par. 8 of the order tells how to apply for the badge.

J. L. S.—Regarding the Supply Corps bill, the latest phase of the matter is the incorporation of the features of this bill with those of other measures introduced by Mr. Hay for the consolidation of various military departments.

SERGEANT H. C. asks: (1) Does service as a Scout officer count double toward retirement? (2) How many vacancies or probable vacancies will be existant by Dec. 1, 1911?

J. H. D. asks: (1) Does it require an act of Congress to stop transportation at the old rate of four cents a mile? (2) Has the law changing the old mode of transportation passed at the time of mailing this letter?

READER asks: How long will a soldier who retired about three years ago, after thirty years' service, including the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection, have to reside on a homestead for which he now applies before receiving a patent for same?

B. F. T. asks: If I passed the required examinations for a second lieutenant in the Army this fall would I be rejected on account of a slight impediment in speech?

SHIP'S COOK.—Service stripes are for number of enlistments, irrespective of rank. Service in war chevrons are for war service and these latter have given place to campaign badges.

U. N. L. asks: Has there ever been a colored cadet in West Point and Annapolis? Are there any negro commissioned officers among white troops? Answer: (1) There has been no colored officers in the Naval Academy, and there are no colored officers in the Army.

J. W.—The three months' bonus for re-enlistment does not include extra-duty pay, the latter being payable only for extra duty actually performed.

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FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 5, 1911. Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, jr., entertained with a delightful supper Sunday, when their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum, Miss Shug-Reaume, Captain Newbold and Capt. Douglas Potts.

Miss Dorothy Gale, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, left Thursday for San Antonio to be the guest for some time of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert Road. Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. James E. Normoyle, have left for their ranch in Wyoming, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Angel was hostess Wednesday at a delightful bridge party given as a pleasure for Mrs. Merch B. Stewart. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson have as their guest Miss Barrett, of Kansas City, Mo. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., arrived here Tuesday over the Missouri Pacific and was met at the station by Major M. J. Lenihan, 7th Inf., commanding officiating and Capt. J. J. Toffey, 7th Inf., adjutant. Colonel Hatfield is here to make the annual inspection of the post.

The children's school closed Friday. Miss Erma Schroeder has conducted the school in a manner most satisfactory to both trustees and patrons. The school will reopen in September.

The two four-set officers' quarters on Meade avenue have been completed and turned over to the Government at a cost of \$28,485.17. Lieut. F. W. Brabson was the guest of friends here Friday. Mrs. Koehersperger left Thursday for Chicago, called there by the illness of her father.

The prizes at Mrs. E. A. Saxton's bridge party Thursday were won by Miss Shug Reaume, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Bjornstad and Mrs. Cruikshank. Mrs. J. Morrison and mother, Mrs. McCleary, and Mrs. Tenny Ross and daughter, Betsy, left Thursday for Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum presided at a beautiful dinner Friday evening previous to the hop. The guests included Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of Kansas City; Miss Shug Reaume, Capt. Douglas Potts and Lieutenant Wadsworth. The Misses Leontine and Zeline Junnet and Miss Reaume entertained with a charming hop supper Friday at the Junnet home.

Major and Mrs. E. R. Stuart were hosts at a delightful dinner Friday, when covers were laid for Miss Lydia Fuller, Miss Nellie Barber, of Kansas City; Miss Annette Chazel, of Charleston, S.C.; Capt. Willey Howell, Capt. Marr O'Connor, of Fort Omaha, and Capt. H. Morrow and Dr. Gregory. The informal hop at Pope Hall Friday night was a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt entertained Miss Florence Mead and John Tausig at dinner Monday at the Humburg circus Wednesday. The Misses Junnet entertained sixteen guests at bridge Thursday in compliment to the Misses Mary and Mildred Reismann. The prizes were given to Mrs. C. R. Day and Miss Gale, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson entertained Wednesday with a delightful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Brewer, Miss Lenihan and Capt. Marr O'Connor.

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- 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
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- 99th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
- 101st. At Texas maneuvers.
- 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
- 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
- 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
- 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
- 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
- 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
- 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
- 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
- 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
- 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
- 112th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 113th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 114th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
- 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
- 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
- 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 119th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
- 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
- 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
- 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
- 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
- 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
- 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
- 127th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 128th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
- 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
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liams, Me.; 3d, Presidio of S.F.; 4th, at Texas maneuvers;
5th, at Texas maneuvers; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft.
Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft.
Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.
- 181st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
- 182d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
- 183d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
- 184th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
- 185th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
- 186th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 187th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
- 188th. Philippines. Address,
Manila, P.I.
- 189th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
- 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
- 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
- 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md. Will
sail for Manila Aug. 5,
1911.
- 143d. At Texas maneuvers.
- 144th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 145th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 146th. Philippines. Address,
Manila.
- 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
- 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
- 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
- 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
- 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
- 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
- 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
- 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
- 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
- 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
- 157th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
- 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
- 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
- 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
- 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
- 163d. Ft. Pickett, Fla.
- 164th. At Texas maneuvers.
- 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
- 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
- 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 170th. At Texas maneuvers.

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
- 2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun
Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A.
Russell, Wyo.
- 3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
- 4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H.
Scott, Ark.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
- 7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
- 8th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Diego Cal.
- 9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.
- 10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,
San Antonio.
- 11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,
San Antonio.
- 12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
- 13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,
San Antonio.
- 14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H. Ft. William H.
Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Pla-
toon, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
- 15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,
San Antonio.
- 16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft.
Liscum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E,
Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert,
Alaska, is vacated by two officers and thirty men, drawn
from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska,
July, 1910.
- 17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,
San Antonio.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,
San Antonio.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
Arrived March 4, 1910.
- 20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-
gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. E, F, G and H,
Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.
- 21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila.
- 22d Inf.—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.
- 23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon,
Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K,
L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.
- 24th Inf. (colored)—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and
M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F,
G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
- 25th Inf. (colored)—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M,
Ft. George Wright, Wash.
- 26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and
H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
- 27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
- 28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,
San Antonio.
- 29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.;
Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
- 30th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Diego, Cal.
- Porto Rico Regiment—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H,
and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry
Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed
Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery
to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.
The schedule of departure of troops to and from the Philip-
pines has been abandoned for the present, on account of the
concentration of troops in Texas. New dates will be as-
signed.

SOFT-CAPPED PROJECTILES.

Many persons know that certain armor piercing shells
have soft metal caps on the point, with the result of
greater effectiveness over those not so provided; but the
way in which the cap acts is not generally well under-
stood.
A needle may be driven into a board with a hammer
when it is thrust through a cork, whereas it would break
off unsupported. Many have thought that the soft cap

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supports the hard point of the projectile in the same
way. A British authority, who has given much study
to the mutual action of projectile and armor, states
that a shell frequently fails because of the fact that a
very small piece of the point is forced back into the
mass, thus splitting it. A larger piece is then similarly
forced back, and so on. The main advantage of the soft
cap, in the opinion of this authority, is to prevent such
splitting.—Harper's Weekly.

BAD CHARACTER.

Commander: "What's his character apart from this
leave breaking?"
Petty Officer: "Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore
when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible
language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general
be'avior 'e might be a officer."—Punch.
Which serves to remind us of the familiar reply of a
marine to his colonel, who, after admonishing him for
grave misconduct and reprehensible appearance "next
morning," asked, "Why don't you, if you must, get drunk
like a man and officer?" "Wish I could, sir! Can't,
sir! Haven't the price uv it, sir."—C. Q. W.

A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR TARGET PRACTICE.

The modern large caliber guns on our latest men-of-
war demand the placing of targets at a considerable
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with Navy specifications. Thus it withstands well the
jars and vibrations on a vessel. It has great light trans-
mitting power, is moisture, dust and Arctic and tropic
proof, and is intended to fulfil every requirement of a
high quality prism binocular.

The Chinese Empire is the greatest bluff in the world,
to the minds of many experts on the East. It is like
the donkey in a humorous, very ancient Chinese fable,
suggests Ian C. Hannah in his new "Eastern Asia: A
History" (Stokes). A monkey was captured by a tiger.
He whined that he was thin, and his flesh of a poor
taste; but he knew of a fine fat donkey for the tiger.
The tiger consented to be led to where the donkey was
tied. When the donkey saw them coming he was
frightened, but recovered his composure and bawled in
his masterful donkey voice, "Monkey, you used to bring
me two tigers. Why only one to-day?" The tiger did
a record hustle back to the jungle. China, says Pro-
fessor Hannah, has shown much of that donkey's re-
sourcefulness in her history.

Alimony is a pension paid to those who have been
disabled on the domestic field of battle.—Life.

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Sch. 3644: Hospital supplies, etc.—Sch. 3645:
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vanized and corrugated sheet steel.—Sch.
3648: Brass and iron pipe fittings, unions.—
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steel bolts and nuts.—Sch. 3651: Brass, cop-
per, iron or steel pipe.—Sch. 3652: Rod and
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ton thread. Applications for proposals should
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Blank proposals will be furnished upon ap-
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